THE SURVEY

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SO THEY SAY

The man who graduates today and stops learning tomorrow is uneducated the day after.—*Newton D. Baker, Cleveland.*

Many people's tombstones should read: "Died at thirty. Buried at sixty."—*Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University.*

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American institutions are in danger, not from youth, but from ancient privilege.—*Henry Noble MacCracken, president, Vassar College.*

Men no longer can be asked to fight—indeed they will not fight—if others remain at home to profiteer.—*Bernard Baruch, New York.*

The problem of youth employment is far more important today than that of child labor.—*Lewis A. Wilson, assistant commissioner of education, New York.*

It is the misfortune of all ideals that they are judged not by what has actually been realized but by what was mistakenly expected.—*T. L. Harris in Harvard Graduates' Magazine.*

It is quite all right for a big trust to trust brains, but if the people trust brains that constitutes a brain trust and is something to be feared.—*Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.*

Machinery never cured juvenile delinquency. Delinquency comes out of the life of the child and unless that life is changed delinquency cannot be cured.—*Dr. James S. Plant, Newark, N. J.*

A regular job with a regular pay-check is the best insurance against tuberculosis that a man has for himself and his family.—*Dr. James A. Britton to National Tuberculosis Association.*

Democracy is preferable to dictatorship not because dictatorship is bad and democracy is good, but because democracy is bad and dictatorship is worse.—*Gaetano Salvemini in Harvard Graduates' Magazine.*

Statisticians have computed the startling fact that if the excess in abdominal circumferences in America were measured it would represent the distance between Portland, Me., and Los Angeles. —*W. A. L. Styles in Hygeia.*

Throughout the ages the aggressiveness, curiosity, unstable intelligence, contentiousness and other anti-social tendencies of the male have kept society in a constant turmoil.—*Prof. William Morton Wheeler, Harvard University.*

Children are apparently receiving a considerable amount of their education at motion pictures, particularly in human relations and more specifically in courtship and marriage.—*US Office of Education report on Motion Pictures in Education.*

Education, even in its broadest sense, cannot do everything. But what is accomplished without education, again in its broadest sense, will be badly done and much of it will have to be done over.—*John Dewey in New Republic.*

We have to take our civilization as it is, a surging, living, growing, changing thing, with many forces at work within the structure, some of them growing stronger, others growing weaker.—*Arthur E. Morgan, chairman TVA.*

We do not know how many ups and downs there are still to be endured; but we can now say with assurance that a higher standard of culture is the only final answer to the technological revolution.—*David C. Coyle, New York, in National Catholic Charities Review.*

Culture considered as a process means acquiring a great deal of useless knowledge and then forgetting it. . . . Considered as a possession, one may define culture as the residuum of a large body of useless knowledge which has been well and truly forgotten.—*Albert Jay Nock in Atlantic Monthly.*

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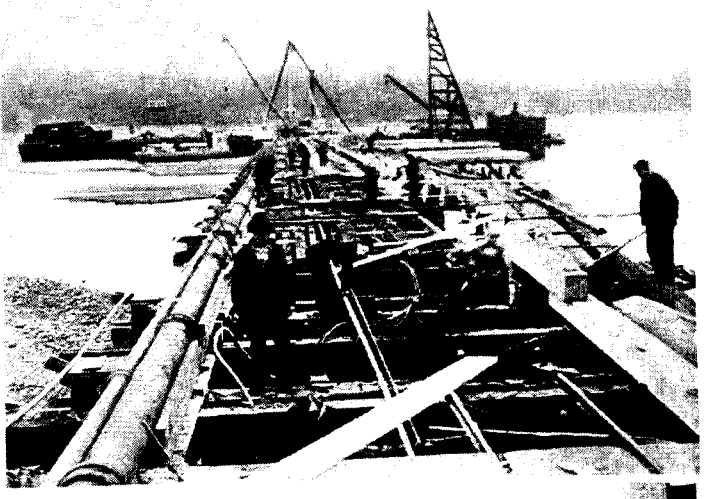

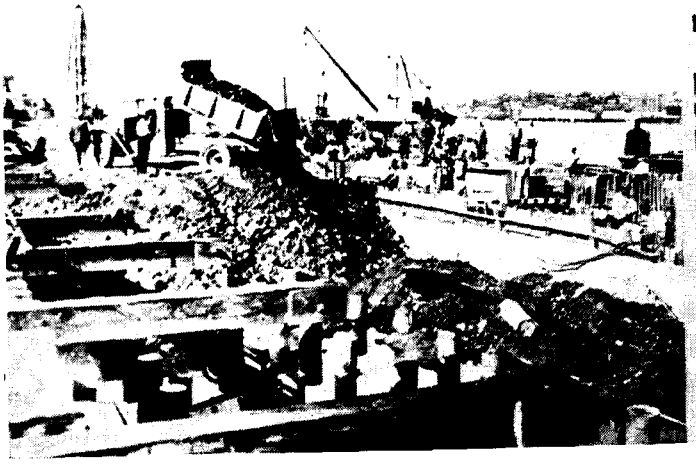

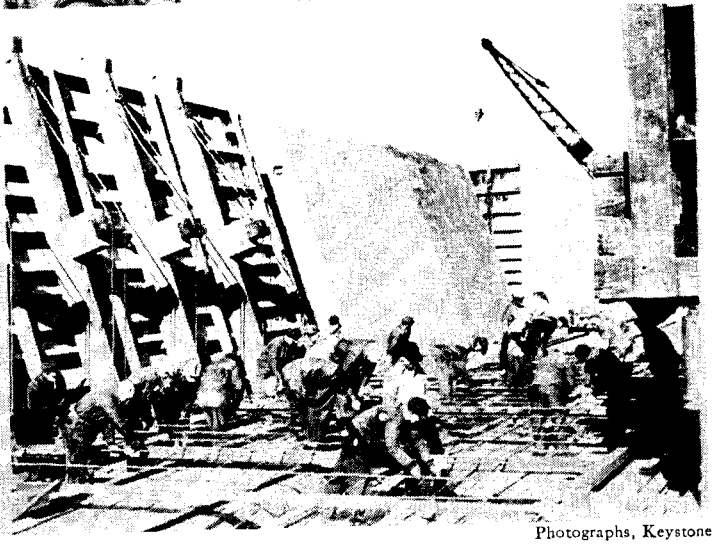

Photographs, Keystone

WORK — AND MORE OF IT

Work-line, not a bread-line. Five thousand jobless men line up to register for federal relief jobs. Four projects on which the government has put men to work: upper left, filling a Louisiana bayou to prevent mosquito breeding; upper right, repairing a pier, Keyport, Wash.; lower left, dredging and filling a new quay-wall, San Francisco; lower right, making concrete caissons at Milwaukee, Wis.

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THE SURVEY

September
1934

Volume LXX
No. 9

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READING ROOM

Work—and More of It

By RUSSELL H. KURTZ
Charity Organization Department, Russell Sage Foundation

THE distressed ruralist afflicted by drought and the failure of agriculture to provide him with a decent living has held the FERA spotlight over summer. Now, with the coming of fall, and pending the development of the much-discussed social-security program the unemployed city man is being brought upstage for renewed attention.

Not that he has been entirely neglected during the torrid months. As a matter of fact, he has been getting the lion's share of the relief funds while his country cousin has been getting the news' space. But winter is just around the corner and its approach is the signal to get set for a bigger and better urban program—if it can be financed. Present activities are admitted to be too nearly on a "dole" level.

When the Administration's three-point plan for unemployment relief and rehabilitation was announced last spring as a substitute for the ambitious CWA program, stress was placed upon the necessity of getting families back upon the land where they could provide at least a part of their sustenance by their own efforts. The plan was a Recovery measure; it assumed that the worst of the depression was over, that relief would be needed in diminishing amounts from then on, and that the time for decentralization of population, of industry, and of unemployment had arrived.

The three-point plan provided a hopeful alternative to relief for the farm hand, the stranded coal miner, and the village dweller. It offered an "out" to any city family that felt the urge to return to the land. But in its third provision, it gave realistic recognition to the fact that the need arising from the unemployment in larger towns and cities could only be met, by and large, through a revival of measures which CWA had attempted to outlaw, namely, direct relief and work relief. These, then, were ordered back in as the temporary devices to be used until Recovery and PWA employment should take over the load.

State and local administrations were told to set up work programs on a broad front so that direct relief might be reduced to a minimum. Now it is conceded that experience in this quarter has been disappointing and that this part of the three-point plan is in need of overhauling. It may have seemed adequate last spring, but it doesn't look so good with winter coming on. There is too much relief, too little work, in the current application of the formula. Direct relief, to FERA leaders, is anathema and nothing less than a low order of dole, and a poor grade of work relief is not much better. The "real work at real wages" ideal has not ceased to permeate FERA thinking.

AS this is written, FERA Administrator Hopkins is on the last leg of a European journey devoted to the study of unemployment-relief measures in other nations. By the time it is printed, he will have returned to his desk and may have announced a complete new set-up for the difficult months ahead. He has repeatedly been quoted in the press as returning with the conviction that a better work program must be devised without delay; that his observations abroad have only served to whet his determination to give America's unemployed a chance to *earn* their way through the winter rather than to be carried through on relief. He has been abrupt in emphasizing his belief that much more money must be spent than present standards call for.

Current FERA estimates are that it will require approximately $750 million of federal money to carry the present program on into February without stepping-up its provisions to any marked degree. One fourth of this amount remains in the administration's "checking account" as a balance from Congressional appropriations of last spring, including the special drought grant. The remainder is in sight; that is, it awaits only the President's order, under authority granted by the Deficiency Bill of last spring, to become a definite allocation to the FERA account. By careful distribution of this

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fund over the five or six months intervening until Congress can assemble and appropriate more, and with proper cooperation from the states, it is felt that all needs may be adequately met on the present level. This estimate assumes, moreover, a rising caseload that may reach a peak of five million families and unattached persons in February.

It is possible, undoubtedly, to bring about many reforms within the present work program without adding greatly to its cost. It may also be possible to get more money out of the states and localities on the plea that they are the beneficiaries of work properly planned and executed. It is not clear at this writing, however, where enough money is going to be found in the near future to swing very far away from present moorings in the direction of former CWA standards.

IN the absence of Mr. Hopkins, Aubrey Williams, Acting Administrator, was questioned about the outlook. He said:

The rural rehabilitation work has made remarkable progress in the short time that it has been prosecuted, and there are promising developments in the adjustment of families in new rural environments. But for the mass of the unemployed, those living in our cities and large towns, seeking reemployment and not finding it and living on relief week after week, our relief system provides too little that is sound and constructive. Real work and more of it is the only answer. Our present work program has in it too much of the relief factor—the rigid investigation as to eligibility, the close adjustment of earnings to budgetary need, the paternal concern as to what is done with the pay-check. All of us have said repeatedly, and Mr. Hopkins had been among the most emphatic in voicing this conviction, that the American way is to work for self-maintenance; and this means real work at a decent return, not just a disguised form of dole.

I can only speak for myself but I have no hesitation in saying that I think we must find an improved work formula for this winter so that self-respecting men and women can really get off relief. This does not necessarily mean anything as elaborate and costly as CWA, though it does imply an added cost over present levels. For one thing, I should like to see wages greater than the present budgetary deficiency level, a level which too frequently makes no provision for the many incidentals to which a worker is entitled. I should like also to see it made possible for eligibility to be established with less harmful questioning of the applicant, though with no less certainty as to his need for the job which he is seeking. Once admitted to the payroll, the worker should be treated as a worker, not as a relief recipient; his work should be real, worthwhile, well disciplined and properly rewarded. Does this define, however vaguely, a middle ground between Civil Works and a low order of work relief?

Something over a million men and women are employed on ERA work projects each week—probably a million and a half within the month when staggered payrolls are taken into account. This is only slightly more than a third of the total number on relief. Their average earnings are around $30 per month. In some areas, practically all relief recipients are required to work out their grants, in others direct relief predominates. It is largely a matter of local determination, governed by the state of the local relief budget. Another $50 million a month would more than double the present expenditure, allowing for both intensive and extensive improvement. A second $50 million would make a considerable change in the tone of the program, provided there were careful and realistic administration. Can this much money be found in the immediate future, and if so where? Does the President have any part of it available for transfer from other accounts? Or will it be necessary to postpone action until Congress is in session after the turn of the year?

In at least one respect a step has already been taken to liberalize the present work program. Professional workers are henceforth to get a break similar to that which they had under CWS last spring. State ERAs have been instructed to devise projects for the employment of such persons at their own professions, with salaries at the prevailing rate though adjusted to the budgetary needs of the individual. Eligibility is to be determined either by the applicant's professional association or by a case worker, and is to be based on his unemployment and need as revealed in his answers to a brief questionnaire. This provision puts the professional worker in the same preferred category as the teacher insofar as eligibility is concerned. To insure his getting this special consideration, the FERA has begun to earmark funds for professional work when making grants to the states.

Emergency Education itself is being continued on a bigger and better scale this fall. Over summer, a group of five hundred teachers have been prepared, in a series of thirteen institutes, for specialized tasks in the fall program, while 250 more have been coached to serve as supervisors. Illiteracy is to be attacked with renewed energy. Workers' education is slated to be developed to a much greater degree than in the past. Vocational and avocational training, vocational rehabilitation, parent education and general academic and cultural instruction will be offered to unemployed and other adults who wish to participate. Nursery schools will provide for the physical and mental well-being of the youngsters from needy homes. It is anticipated that forty thousand teachers will be given relief employment through this joint program.

Women's work, too, is receiving increased attention. Many women will benefit from the Emergency Education and Professional Work provisions, of course; but their sisters without professional skill are also to have the opportunity to engage in a wider variety of useful and productive work from now on. A nation-wide mattress-making project has already been launched which will provide work for 60,000 in some 600 local workrooms over the land. Production-for-use, hitherto a goal of the self-help movement, thus receives a big boost forward as a recognized part of the major relief program. Clothing, many forms of household supplies, and an endless list of incidentals wanted by every family suggest themselves for the extension of this form of women's activity.

IN fact, there are signs that production-for-use may prove to be one of the important ways out of the work-relief impasse. Huge supplies of government cotton, hides, foodstuffs, livestock from the drought area, and other raw materials are being taken off the market by the AAA and are available to the FERA for processing and distribution. Men as well as women are needed in many of the productive operations. To a growing school of observers, it is beginning to seem much more vital to help the unemployed to produce articles for their own consumption than to use them to build more roads and parks. Many of the raw materials cost the FERA nothing, thus making the relief dollar go farther. The products are urgently needed, although given as "surplus" over the budgeted relief allowance. The standard of life thus rises without disturbing the established economy of industry and commerce, (the industrialists' alarm to the contrary notwithstanding) and the day of resumption of normal living is hastened.

In the rural areas, this form of productive relief activity is closely integrated with the rehabilitation program going forward there. Families are working out their current relief in part by serving their turn in local work centers—tanning leather, canning food, building furniture, making clothing, and otherwise contributing to the production of a stock of goods which they will consume later.

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Security Next

IT IS unthinkable that this relief scheme would be carried on beyond the emergency. It is purely temporary, and the sooner we can do away with it the better. We want a permanent scheme under which people will know what to expect, with the sense of security that's so essential. It will take time, and cannot be done overnight, but that is the federal relief of tomorrow.

Far more of the national income than ever before must be devoted to social security, to giving a decent living to many people who never got a break, not even in 1929, much less now.

It is clear that we have to do this in an American way. Instead of copying foreign schemes we will have to devise our own along these lines. We have a different picture, not comparable to the homogeneous problems of other nations.—*Harry S. Hopkins, on his return from Europe, August 23.*

The government purchase of cattle in the drought areas is on so large a scale that the packing houses are swamped, and the overflow is finding its way into small relief-operated abattoirs all over the country. Two million sheep are to be bought and disposed of through the same channels. Hides—probably six million of them—accumulating as a by-product of the cattle-purchase program, are being stored by the FERA for later processing into articles needed by the unemployed.

In the drought area itself, work relief is being directed toward the conservation of water, the harvesting and storage of forage crops and seeds, and the rehabilitation of farms devastated by the long dry spell. The sharp line of demarcation hitherto limiting work projects to public property has tended to become obliterated in the emergency operations being prosecuted in that region. Conservation and rehabilitation are the touchstones by which all these projects are judged.

It is apparent that "the dole" is not in good standing with the relief administration and that it is being attacked at a number of vulnerable points, chiefly in the rural regions. But 64 percent of the nation's relief families are living in towns and cities where the solution is not so simple. Construction and maintenance work on public projects have always been the work-relief standbys in the centers, and probably will continue to be for some time to come. This stark fact makes it important, as FERA leaders are among the first to grant, that an adequate work program on public projects be designed for the coming winter.

Decentralization of industry, the return of men and their families to small towns and semi-rural homesteads, the development of organized rural communities on the pattern of the Woodlake, Texas, experiment, are all measures that require a great deal of time for their execution. Progress is gauged on a different scale than is used in city relief planning. At Woodlake, 100 families took over, in August, a novel project in communal rehabilitation for which the groundwork was laid last December. Arkansas has been engaged for weeks in preparing 700 farmsteads for a similar development. There is talk in South Dakota of assisting 2000 drought sufferers to resettle in a different section of the state. Interesting and significant as these projects are, they cannot be counted on to make a visible dent in the urban relief load this fall and winter, where it is largely a choice between direct relief or work on public projects. Here is the least interesting but most pressing part of the problem.

It would seem to be a mistake for relief workers to assume that because FERA is dissatisfied with the present work program there is in prospect an era of free and easy administration, or of renewed spending on the pump-priming theory. Rather there is a determination to improve investigation and intake procedures so that waste in relief distribution may be reduced to a minimum and those properly qualified may receive better care. An important element in the reorganization which was begun last May is the grouping of states into relief districts for administrative purposes. In each district is an FERA field man with three staff aides; an engineer to supervise work projects, an auditor to supervise records, and a social worker to supervise relief activities. Administratively, these aides report to the field man; technically, to their chiefs in the FERA office at Washington. A greater degree of uniformity in relief practice is anticipated from this centralization of control, and instances of communities getting out of line through misinterpretation of federal policy are expected to be much less frequent. It is hoped that the old story of careful intake leading to more adequate relief, so well known to private case-working agencies, will be repeated here.

Neither should states or cities believe that there is to be any relaxation in FERA demands that they must continue to do their part in relief financing. An expert in the field of governmental finance is launching a careful inquiry into the fiscal condition of states and communities which represent themselves as being too hard up to participate in refilling the local relief coffers. His success in locating hidden resources may have a substantial effect on the extent of the future work program.

Progress is being made in improving the equipment of the front-line case worker in whose hands rests the ultimate application of relief policies. FERA money to the extent of $450,000 has been earmarked for training approximately a thousand workers in the better execution of their jobs. The program is spread over thirty-nine states. Each trainee will have the advantage of one half year's full-time instruction in an accredited school of social work, thus adding considerable leaven to the loaf of sound administration.

RESEARCH, too, is being pushed along a wide front. In eighty selected cities a careful study has been undertaken into the reemployability of relief recipients on such jobs as private industry later may make available to them. The vocational backgrounds and aptitudes of 160,000 persons are to be analyzed in this inquiry. Another urban study is concerned with the adequacy of present relief standards, and the added cost of raising them to a conscionable level if they are found to be low. In six troublesome rural regions, an exhaustive investigation is being made into the economic causes of current distress, with emphasis on the possibility of a long-time adjustment. Contemplated are fact-finding surveys covering the various forms of administrative set-up and procedure found in different localities, and of the personnel functioning within them. Local ERAs, anxious to implement themselves with more facts, are cooperating fully with the coordinating division of the FERA research department in developing these studies, and are finding many opportunities for the constructive employment of their white-collar clients in their prosecution.

By these and similar measures of reorganization and refinement of operation, FERA is girding itself for the big task ahead. It expects a record-breaking load this winter and it wants to be ready for it.

Its largest problem at the moment is that of providing an adequate work program for the industrially unemployed whose roots are firmly sunk in the brick and concrete of the cities; whose one need is now, as always, a job.

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How We Managed

By CHARLES M. ENJEIAN

THE accompanying chart is computed from figures compiled from practical indulgence and shows our actual experience to the penny.

The standard of living pursued is budgeted as economically as possible and yet maintain a home and rear children fit physically and mentally to become American citizens of American standards.

While the food selected in this program is well proportioned as a balanced diet, supplying sufficient calories for sustenance—it need not be necessarily adhered to as an iron rule. Being a cosmopolitan race of people, we have hereditary likes and dislikes in foods; some may be accustomed to more vegetables and less meat, or vice-versa. Some may prefer pastry, less cereals, and so on. It would not be humane to dictate to people and compel them to revolutionize their lives and modes of living. It would also be as disastrous to change a person's acclimated form of diet as it would be to transfer an Eskimo from the Arctic Region to the Equatorial Zone. However, finally, a formula may be adopted for all and satisfactory results will be obtained.

According to this chart, in round numbers $.56 will finance one life a day. Assuming there are eight in the family, eight times $.56 equals $4.48 per day expense for the entire family; seven days times $4.48 equals $31.36 or a week's expenses. Of this amount, not more than 39 percent or $12.23 should be spent for housing, heat, light and gas—another 39 percent or $12.23 for foods, fruit, and so on, and 22 percent or $6.89 for clothes, recreation and medicine. Of course the necessity for medical attention cannot be computed until misfortune happens. But over an aggregate time the alloted amount will amply carry. When this amount will not carry, the case is accidental, and accidents are somewhat beyond human control.

Where membership in a family is less than six it will take 5 percent additional cost for each person less than six. This is caused by the fact that light, heat, gas, walls and roof will house one or ten persons with practically the same efficiency. In a case where ten reap the benefit, the ratio of expense per person is less per capita than when one is using these facilities.

These figures are compiled from the routine expenditures of a normal family. All figures are taken during the time when the depression was at its greatest depth; therefore they are conservative. I give below a few comments to explain some of the sections of the chart on the opposite page.

HOUSING. Five rooms are absolutely necessary to house three adults and three children and maintain them in the hygienic manner; to avoid unnecessary sickness, five rooms even in the cheapest locality and amongst the old buildings cannot be rented under $20 per month at the present average tax rates of all municipalities.

HEATING. Five rooms to the required 68 degrees to 70 degrees F., which is normal for human housing, will consume one ton of coal per month even with exceptional care in not being wasteful and using every precautionary move to conserve fuel.

LIGHTING. For proper diffusement of light it is recommended to use 75 watt bulbs in units of one, for illuminating a room. As a general rule two rooms are illuminated at one time, one in the kitchen for doing housework and the other in another room for the youngsters to prepare school work and cultivate their minds. The average time of consuming light is from 5 PM to 11 PM at retiring time, or six hours at 150 watts per hour, totalling 900 watts per day, thirty days per month, or 27,000 watts—27 kilowatts. Another 3 kilowatts is used through the month for the cellar, and so on, or total consumption of 30 kilowatts. The Public Service rates are 8 cents per kilowatt for domestic use . . . therefore $2.40 per month for electrical current.

GAS. Gas is a necessity for cooking, heating milk, cereals, food, water, and so on. At the rates for this service charged by the Public Service the average is $3.60 per month.

MEDICINE, MEDICAL-DENTAL SERVICE. These items are the least figured on, but one of the costliest and most necessary requirements of human life, especially in these so-called civilized and artificial modes of living.

MILK. It is considered by medical science as the most perfect food and really is required for the sustenance of all mamal species of life. Two quarts a day for three growing children is a minimum quantity. At 12 cents per quart—$1.68 per week.

BREAD. Bread is a standard international food and appropriately advertised as the staff of life; however ill effects may be obtained if over-indulged in. For that reason two loaves a day for a family of six is sufficient. Two loaves a day will slice to two slices to each person per meal. Two loaves at 10 cents equals 20 cents per day or $1.40 per week.

SOAPS. Soaps, toilet articles and antiseptics are needless to comment on in their daily needs in human life. Cleanliness is virtue next to godliness. We cannot be hygienically clean and healthy without the use of these products in the household, especially when 30 cents a week will do it.

CLOTHES. Two dollars per week or $104 per annum, while seemingly a small amount to clothe and maintain clothes has by actual experience proved enough to get by for a family of six, provided caution, care and moderation be used.

CHURCH, SOCIAL RECREATION. These functions of life are as necessary to living as are the foods we assimilate. Rest of mind and nerves—divertisement—are required to maintain a healthy and active body. One should seek and adjust his activities in these fields in

"THIS budget was created by necessity," says the author, by calling, an advertising artist. But not even careful planning could bring the budget for six people, three adults and three children under thirteen, "accustomed to a very different standard of living," to $18 a week, Mr. Enjeian's CWA wage as a draughtsman. "For the difference of $5.23 a week I was," he points out, "obliged to become indebted."

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A Balanced Weekly Budget for Complete Maintenance of all Necessities to life computed on a Family of 6; 3 Adults; 3 Children.

HOUSING	Rent	Heat	Light	Gas	MEDICAL Health Serv.	Total
	5 Rooms	¼ Ton of Coal	Illumination	Heating water & Cooking	Doctors care medicine & Dental	$10.95
	(1) $4.60	(2) $3.15	(3) .80¢	(4) .90¢	(5) $1.50	
FOOD	Milk	Bread	Sugar	Fish	Vegetables	Total
	2 qts. per day. 14 qts. per wk.	2 loaves per day 14 per wk. 2 slices per person a meal	5 lbs. sugar per week.	5 lbs. Rice per week.	Potatoes, cabbage Turnips carrots, spinach etc. alternate each week.	4.33
	(6) $1.68	(7) $1.40	(8) .25	(9) .25	(10) .75	
FOODS	Meats	Coffee	Eggs	Butter	Fats	Total
	6 amb, pork fish, veal or chicken - alternate 1 or 2 each week.	¾ lb. per wk.	2½ doz. per week.	1 lb. per wk.	Lard, fat or oil for cooking 1 lb. per week.	$3.50
	(11) $2.00	(12) .20¢	(13) .90¢	(14) .25	(15) .15	
FOODS	Cereals	FRUITS Fruits	SOAPS Soaps	CLOTHING Clothes	RECREATION Church-Social	Total
	Cereal, Salts & Spices.	apples, oranges nuts etc. alternate.	Soaps, Toilet articles etc.	all wearing apparel to stock & maintain 34¢ per week per person	Church S.S. School, Recreat. Transp. - 6 persons per week.	$4.50
	(16) .50¢	(17) .70¢	(18) .30¢	(19) $2.00	(20) $1.00	
						grand Total $23.28

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accordance with his finances. One dollar per week properly invested will supply clean, wholesome recreation.

These figures reveal that a total of $23.28 will maintain an established home of six members with all bare necessities of life. This amount equals a total of $3.88 per capita a week or 55 and 3/7 cents a day per person. Taking these figures into consideration we cannot help realizing that even under the regime of the present economic system, where profits and distribution are mercilessly unbalanced, the cost of living per person is but practically nil. Fifty-five cents per person for all necessities, should not be very difficult to earn or obtain.

Judging from the articles appearing every day in newspapers and periodicals, there is much difficulty in handling a program of relief to the afflicted public, or other projects to meet and fairly deal with all cases of distress.

There is no doubt that we are dwelling in depressed times, times where ample natural resources cannot find their proper channels to meet the demands of the masses, times where hundreds of millions of normal-bodied, normal-minded, energetic, willing men and women are in want of food, shelter, clothes and all the other necessities of life. What the reason for this condition is, is not the object of my submission, but how to efficiently and harmoniously handle existing projects, to keep peace, good spirit, good will and clean atmosphere in our land, is more what we should seek to accomplish at this time. After this *is* accomplished, we should seek methods to keep this good will and spirit by more even distribution of natural resources and accomplishments of human efforts.

Inasmuch as the work relief is designed to facilitate an existence for the people until such times when private industry will assumedly absorb man power, why not use concrete methods? The required amount of cash necessary to give per person is easily computed; the number of people in a family cannot be concealed; therefore the required amount of cash for each family can be calculated; then why not give the heads of families only enough hours at respective rate of compensation for their type of work, to net them enough cash to meet their demands, in accordance with the accepted and recognized budget? By this method one who has two to support will not receive the same amount as one who has ten. Should both cases receive the same amount of cash, one can live in luxury—the other cannot exist. This is not a fair method of dealing with relief. This suggested method will also eliminate much of the possibility of partiality that naturally takes place. This method will also conserve the appropriated funds and stretch their usefulness to a much longer period of time.

Poor Man's Justice

By GRACE OVERMYER

"A POOR-MAN'S court," where suits involving less than $50 may be quickly and inexpensively handled was established in New York City on September 1, under a bill passed by the regular session of the state legislature and promptly signed by Governor Lehman. While the Small Claims' Court will relieve congested court calendars, its main purpose, as Governor Lehman stated it, is "to give the poor people of New York City suitable court facilities for law suits involving small amounts." He added, "Under this bill it will also be possible to set up evening courts, so that people will not have to lose any pay or endanger their jobs when they have to go to court."

It is perhaps not generally known that for a good many years the State of New York, through its Labor Department, has maintained what is in effect a small-claims court. The activities of this Bureau of Labor Welfare center in the collection of wage claims, and though it lacks the full status of a court, it performs important court services simply and expeditiously. Its services are entirely free and it is state-wide in its operations, in these respects differing from the newly created "poor-man's court."

During 1933 the Bureau of Labor Welfare made wage collections for 10,924 working-men and women, the amounts ranging roughly from 75 cents to $75, and totalling $200,072.29. In ten years it has collected and returned nearly $800,000, representing pay for services rendered, which workers otherwise would have lost.

Since 1924 the Bureau of Labor Welfare has been under the direction of Lillian R. Sire. To her direct and energetic methods, courage and resourcefulness, Frances Perkins, when industrial commissioner of New York, credited much of its success.

With Mrs. Sire or one of her assistants sitting as referee, weekly wage-claims hearings are held at the State Office Building, in New York City. All complaints are investigated, and if they are verified, the employer is served with a subpoena, bearing the red seal of the Labor Department, and a date is set for a hearing. If the employer wishes to contest the case he attends the hearing, often with an attorney. Complainants rarely have counsel.

Outside the hearing-room on a Wednesday morning one sees a motley crowd of claimants, waiting their turn. The first case called is typical—a dress-making group made up of a half dozen illiterate white girls, three colored girls and three or four slovenly white men and boys. The spokesman—a colored girl—produces piece-work tags and a time list to prove that wages have not been paid as promised. Some argument follows, but the merits of the case are clear.

THE next claimants are waiters from a "dining-car" lunch stand—two young Italian men and an American woman, whose appearance and manner support her statement that she is a nurse unable to find work in her own field. The respondent is a Greek who speaks through a staff interpreter. His claim that he is the owner of the lunch-wagon, but not the proprietor of the stand, necessitates postponement for further evidence.

Then follows a grocery clerk, with a claim for $1.71 for overtime; and after him a hotel dish-washer, his hands burned by lye water, who claims $4.25—a half week's wages, unpaid because he left without notice. Through the morning a varied assortment passes in review. A young Italian boy, who has been working in a hole-in-the-wall shoe-shine parlor for three weeks without pay; a Negro coal-truck driver, who exhibits

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frosted fingers and complains of underpay. A domestic servant, whose myriad curls and dashing costume might proclaim a less drab occupation, confronts her mink-coated ex-employer, irate, check-book in hand, ready to dispose of the unpleasant business.

Many claimants leave the hearing-room with a "Thank you, miss," "Thank you, ma'am," as they file past Mrs. Sire.

At the hearings formal rules of evidence are discarded. Through a maze of irrelevant testimony, squabbles and recriminations, the presiding officer goes directly to the essentials. If the defaulting employer pleads inability to pay—as almost invariably he does—he is apprised of the alternative. If the amount involved is less than one hundred dollars, the case may be referred to the Municipal Court, and the penalty, in case of conviction, is much more serious than mere payment of wages. When the respondent is a corporation, and refuses to abide by the decision of the bureau, the case may be sent to the Attorney General for prosecution under the Labor Law. Bad check cases which resist settlement go to the District Attorney. Nine times out of ten, however, the employer finds a way to raise the necessary funds.

Though a worker's case may be dismissed as not constituting a just claim, the majority of cases are settled for the full amount. Payments must be made by the employer to the Labor Department, and from the Department to the worker. If an employer is actually in straitened circumstances, installment payments are sometimes permitted—$3, $5, or $10 a week. Often complaints are against firms in bankruptcy; in these cases, the bureau helps employes file claims with receivers. If a respondent has died, communications are established with his executors.

Frequently during the year Mrs. Sire journeys up-state in a Ford furnished by the Labor Department, inspecting labor and construction camps and collecting wages. Late in the summer she holds hearings for a few days in the court house at Monticello, to take care of the all-too-numerous summer hostelries which dismiss employes at the wind-up of the season without pay.

THE racket most commonly practiced by these hotels is for a proprietor to engage a staff of cooks, dishwashers, waiters, chambermaids, hostesses, and entertainers, often through an unscrupulous fee-charging agency in the city. The staff is brought on for Decoration Day after which—as this is in advance of the regular season—most of the employes are laid off without pay, but told to return July 3 for the opening of the season, with the verbal assurance of wages in full at the season's close. After Labor Day, the staff which has received only board and lodging, may again be dismissed without pay, or given worthless checks in return for a season's work. So prevalent, indeed, had become the practice of not paying summer-hotel workers that a group of proprietors of the more reputable resorts in the Catskills three years ago agreed to obtain their employes through the State Employment Service. This is a guarantee that the worker's rights will be protected, as the public employment service charges no fee, and is in a position to demand that the employers with whom it deals fulfill their contracts. Though bad times seem not to have lessened the number of adventurers who, with a few hundred dollars, try to set themselves up in the summer-hotel business, a slight lessening of claims is noticed. Unquestionably proprietors are coming to have a wholesome dread of a small, determined woman in an inconspicuous car who appears in the summer-resort region at about the time most of the guests are departing.

The corporation wage law, requiring that wages be paid weekly, is a valuable protection to workers, as is the section of New York's Municipal Court Code providing that if a suit is brought within 90 days for wages of less than a hundred dollars an order of arrest of the employer may be obtained. Since no employer wants to go to jail, very few wage-claim cases have to be referred to the municipal courts. This provision, however, applies only in the City of New York; up-state workers have no such protection.

Corporations failing to pay wages are subject to a heavy fine in New York State—not less than $100 nor more than $10,000 for each failure. If the corporation is solvent there is no difficulty in obtaining wages, but there is a surprisingly large number of shoe-string corporations the officials of which are not stock-holders, and the stock-holders of which if any, have no property that can be located. The employer is always an official, but often he evades obligation by owning no stock.

FULLY half the claims now filed with the Bureau of Labor Welfare are against firms which are legally incorporated although financially not responsible. A favorite refuge of the racketeering employer is to incorporate not once, but many times as he may legally do. The Bureau of Labor Welfare had the case of a man who incorporated himself six times in one year, each time under a different name, and each time owing wages that he was ostensibly unable to pay. No stock had been issued. This case was settled in the criminal courts. Frequently the Labor Department locates property which could be utilized for wage payment only to find it in the hands of a holding company, and thus legally immune.

Wage payment by check is another prolific cause of claims. Only corporations furnishing the Labor Department proof of financial responsibility are permitted to pay wages by check, but any unincorporated employer may give checks to employes. The "bad-check law," effective since September 1931 makes the delivery of a worthless check on the part of any person a misdemeanor. Previously although it had been a felony to give a bad check in payment for goods, there was no penalty for paying wages with a bad check. But the Bureau of Labor Welfare still handles about two worthless checks a day throughout the year. The majority are for amounts between fifteen and twenty dollars and many are post-dated. The giver of a post-dated check is not liable under the law, even though the check is worthless at the time designated for payment; neither is the giver of a worthless check immediately liable if he stops payment before the holder presents it at the bank. Many summer-hotel proprietors have taken advantage of this convenient loop-hole, giving checks to departing employes and then hastening to stop payment. The possession of a worthless check is however of assistance to the claimant in furnishing written proof of a valid claim.

During 1933 in addition to its other activities, the bureau gave information and advice to 25,109 individuals in matters pertaining to citizenship, deportation proceedings, bankruptcies, marital difficulties, criminal complaints of many kinds, interpretation of employment contracts, and translation of foreign passports.

The humanitarian work of the Bureau of Labor Welfare is accomplished with a very limited appropriation, and by a small staff of half a dozen investigators, an equal number of stenographers, and the chief. Everybody works at top speed. There is no time for formalities or for special consideration of any client. There is only time to see that the "poor devils" obtain a measure of justice.

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Cash in Hand

By GERTRUDE SPRINGER

Miss Bailey Says . . .

Cash relief, after a long course of grocery orders, brings new family situations to puzzle the workers. For instance, what about—

The man who uses the first check, calculated to meet his family's needs for two weeks, to "go into business?"

The woman who reports that her husband "drank up" the first check in two days, and what are they going to eat till the next one comes?

The family that shatters its budget by going on a "bust" of hair-cuts, ice-cream cones and new shoes for the baby?

"THAT Smollen man has gone into the egg business."

Miss Bailey unfastened her attention from the latest general order from headquarters and raised slightly glassy eyes to the young worker across her desk.

"Egg business? Egg business?" Automatically her hand went out to the card file.

"Yes, the egg business—peddling. He's put up his whole relief check, and when I told him he'd just have to get it back and stop such foolishness he as good as told me to mind my own business."

Miss Bailey had the card now. "Smollen—three children—last job in a dairy store—nine months on grocery orders. And he still has pep enough to strike out for himself!"

"But Miss Bailey, it's just crazy. How can he sell enough eggs to get his money back? And what are they all going to eat? I guess he's one of those people who can't manage money."

"I wonder." Miss Bailey took another look at the card. "They seem to have managed a thin grocery order pretty well. What does his wife say about it?"

"Oh, she's such a lump. It's Poppa this, and Poppa that. 'Maybe some day we have a little delicatessen.' Can you imagine—on a relief allowance? It's so hopeless."

"But they are not hopeless, Miss Tucker. Nine months of grocery orders haven't been able to kill their hope and courage. Three cheers for Poppa Smollen, and if Momma is a lump give me more lumps."

"But Miss Bailey, suppose—"

"Suppose nothing. Give him his chance. He and Momma have probably been hatching this egg scheme for weeks, and I'm not being funny. He certainly knows more about the egg business than you and I, and has everything to gain."

"And if the egg business flops, do we still keep them on cash relief?"

"Why not? One flop won't prove anything."

"But—but—" Miss Tucker was still doubtful.

"It isn't our worry or our gamble. And I'll bet you a soda that he wins out. Suppose we just forget the Smollens till time for their next check. Give them a chance to work out their egg business for themselves. Aren't we funny? We worried because grocery orders kept people from managing their lives in their own way, and now we worry because they do manage. Let's thank the Lord for the Smollens and their kind who refuse to be beaten and let's do our worrying over the ones who keep on taking it."

It is a curious fact, noted in cities that have changed from grocery orders to cash relief, that it is the relatively young workers, their social-work experience limited to mass relief, who are most doubtful of the new system and who only reluctantly loosen the guiding strings that the old one put in their hands.

"We had no idea we had become so protective, or maybe so jealous of our power," said a supervisor in a city where cash relief started as a demonstration and is now a policy. "The first week we issued checks the office was a bedlam with the visitors running in with this or that story to show that it wouldn't work. They were like a lot of hens, one clucking about old Mrs. So-and-So who blew in half her money on patent medicine, another about Mr. Whooziz who had gotten an entirely unessential watch out of pawn, and another about somebody who took all the children to a street carnival. All proving that these people were incompetent to manage money and should be put right back on grocery orders. Little by little we have learned to let people alone, to let them call their own tunes and pay their own piper. But some of us still find it hard to keep hands off when families take unpredictable chances with their little bit of cash.

"SOMETIMES their ideas do seem pretty wild. We had one man who through two years of relief clung stubbornly to a little old delivery truck that seemed like junk to us but which he was sure would some day help him back into—of all things—the corset business. And bless you, with his first cash didn't he, to the frank disgust of the visitor, buy five gallons of gas and set out in that old rattle-trap to go into the corset business. You'll not believe it, but his business was to comb over trash collections for cast-off corsets which he 'rehabilitated' and sold to heaven only knows whom. Of course it seemed wild and we were strongly tempted to put him back on grocery orders to protect his family. But we held off, and at the end of two weeks his family had gotten by and he had a clear profit of $1.85. His business has grown steadily, and he says that in another month he'll be off relief. And I believe him. Now who in the world of us would have had imagination enough to see what that man saw as a business for himself?

"I remember another case of imagination that first week. She was a little old woman living in a miserable furnished room, cooking her food order over a gas plate. She had a sister living at the other end of the state who offered her a good home but neither of them could raise the several dollars railroad fare and the rules forbade us putting up so much as a nickel for that purpose. It went on that way for months. The day the first check was delivered the visitor came in all hot and bothered. 'Old Mrs. Jennings wants to use her check to go to her sister. I told her it was for food and shelter, not for a trip. Can you imagine it?'

"Well, I hadn't imagined it, more shame to me, but I

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knew a good idea when I saw it and there wasn't a rule in the book to stop us. The very next day we had that old lady on the train and the case was closed. But it was her imagination, not ours, that turned the trick."

Opponents of cash relief have steadily insisted that clients, given money, would drink it up or fritter it away on non-essentials. Well, some of them do either or both, but cities where cash relief has been the procedure for months report that the number who do so is so negligible that only a sensation seeker can make an issue of it.

"Liquor is no more a problem under cash relief than it was under grocery orders," says a supervisor who has functioned under both systems. "People who are bound to have it got it then and get it now. The only difference is that now they pay cash instead of trading in the best parts of the grocery order. The form of relief has nothing to do with drinking. Perhaps if we were wiser and not so hard driven we could do something about the occasional cases where it raises serious family situations, but as things are there is little we can do except to deal as best we can with each circumstance as it comes along.

"We had more complaints of drinking husbands the first two or three weeks of cash relief than we have had since. Unaccustomed cash in hand was too much for them. More than one woman came to us during those weeks to confess her mister's weakness and would we please give her a food order to last till the next check. We couldn't and didn't, for if we had once started that business there would have been no end to it. We knew that some of the women were just trying us out hoping for both cash and grocery order. Others we knew were genuinely distressed. I remember one woman whose husband took the money and disappeared, turning up after twenty-four hours without a cent. And there were three children to feed for a week. We could do nothing except advise her to ask for credit at her corner grocery and to promise that the next check would be put in her hands and not his. Someway she managed, but the next week he again got the money away from her. She begged us then to put her back on a grocery order and we did."

IT is not surprising that people who for long months have handled literally not a cent of actual money should lose their heads a little over cash in hand. Experienced workers are tolerant of this very human frailty, and insist that the real object of cash relief will be lost if the visitors keep a managerial hand on the family purse.

"The first cash seems like so much more than it is," says a supervisor who has defended cash relief in and out of season, "and only experience proves to the families how little it is. When for months you haven't had a thin dime to call your own ten dollars makes you feel rich enough to buy the Wrigley Building. We tried to make the families understand exactly what the cash had to buy for them—the budget was down in black and white. After that it was up to them. If they went on a bust of ice-cream cones or movies or what-not it was not our business. If they got in a jam we gave them friendly advice, but they had to work out of it themselves.

"They are usually pretty sensible. They know it is foolish to march seven children off for a barber hair-cut when up to now home trims have done well enough; to buy white kid shoes for a baby that hasn't yet learned to walk, or to spend car-fares for a family expedition to grandma's grave with double ice-cream cones all around on the way home—but they seem to have to do such things at least once and far be it from me to say that I would do differently in their place. I had the greatest sympathy for the woman who came in looking not half as ashamed of herself as she said she was. 'I suppose I ought to be killed,' she said, 'but I went right out and got myself a permanent. I was just sick of myself, and it's no wonder I couldn't get a job with that stringy old hair. What do you think of it? My husband says it makes me look ten years younger.' It didn't of course, but curiously enough, perhaps because of the permanent or of the self-confidence that the permanent gave her, she really did get two days' work a week. I don't know how they managed their budget. It wasn't my business."

However cautiously relief organizations have experimented with cash relief—and more and more of them are doing it—it is notable that not one would willingly go back to the grocery-order system. There are transition pains to be sure, but they soon pass and the obvious lift to the morale of ninety-nine out of a hundred clients compensates in a great measure for every difficulty.

In New York, latest of the big cities to make the change, practically none of the anticipated difficulties have eventuated. The first plan to transfer to a cash basis only selected families known to be good managers was so obviously open to charges of discrimination that it was abandoned and the whole body of 167,000 home-relief families were put on cash. It was thought in some quarters that "for their own good" fully a third of them would have to go back on grocery orders. After three months' trial the percentage of transfers is too small to talk about—a few alcoholics, a few feebleminded, a few invalided parents whose inexperienced children must manage the shopping,—that is all. The story in New York is the same as in other cities that have made the change; clients shop around and get more with their money than they ever did with grocery orders, and they find satisfaction and self-respect in doing it. And if, out of their meager allowances, they are able to save up for an occasional indulgence, who are we, say the supervisors, to censure them or to interfere.

Predicaments encountered day by day by busy relief workers are the subject of this series of articles, the discussion in which is drawn from the experience of supervisors in various parts of the country. Sixteen earlier articles of the series are now available in two pamphlets, Miss Bailey Says. . . . Thirty cents each, postpaid of The Survey.

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Little Woman, What Now?

By DAVID W. HAYNES
Kensington District, Philadelphia County Relief Board

CAST: *Visitor,* Puddinhead Jones.
Clients, Annie St. Vincent Vandercleve and her husband, Elmer.

SCENE: Vandercleve's house, simply furnished and very neat. Annie in housedress and large white apron and Elmer in overalls are model clients.

Curtain reveals Annie dusting. She pauses, looks at calendar and calls.

ANNIE: Elmer, Elmer!! Where's Elmer?

ELMER: (*off stage*) Coming, Annie, coming. (*Enters*)

ANNIE: (*pointing to calendar*) Why is today marked red?

ELMER: Is it our wedding anniversary?

ANNIE: No, I don't mark that any more. Oh, now I remember. Mr. Jones is coming.

ELMER: What Mr. Jones?

ANNIE: Why Elmer! Mr. Puddinhead Jones, our visitor.

ELMER: That's right. Well, I guess I'll go and put on my shoes. (*Exits*)

A knock at the door. Mr. Jones enters, jovial and brisk.

ANNIE: Good afternoon Mr. Jones. We were just talking about you.

JONES: (*opening brief case and pulling out forms of many sizes and colors*) Well, well, well. Pleasantly, I hope.

ANNIE: (*calling*) Elmer, Elmer, come here and let Mr. Jones see you. (*Points to small radio under Jones' arm*) What's that thing?

JONES: Oh that's the new standard equipment for visitors so we can keep up on orders from headquarters.

ANNIE: A radio! Isn't that nice. Turn it on now Mr. Jones. It's time for Clara, Lou and Em.

JONES: Why Mrs. Vandercleve! Certainly not. This is strictly for business.

ELMER: (*enters excitedly*) Oh Annie, what do you think —(*Sees Jones*) Oh, good afternoon Mr. Jones. (*Turns back to Annie*) We have an increase in the family.

ANNIE: Elmer!

JONES: A little sudden isn't it?

ELMER: You know those surplus eggs they gave us? Well, six of 'em have hatched.

ANNIE: Wha-a-t! Now what are we going to do?

ELMER: Those chickens will have to be fed. (*Turns to Jones*) What about increasing the food order?

JONES: (*facetiously*) Well, for new arrivals we usually give a layette.

Suddenly the radio booms in with the deep clear voice of a woman executive. Annie jumps, Elmer stares, Jones whips out a pencil.

RADIO: Calling all visitors. Calling all visitors. All visitors.

JONES: Sh-sh. Listen.

RADIO: Attention visitor district 456. Proceed at once to Bowling Alley. Smollens' baby has swallowed fifty-cent piece. Take medical history and investigate new source of hidden income.

ELMER: That's right, track 'em down.

ANNIE: I do hope they get the fifty cents back.

JONES: (*affably*) Well, how are things with you, Mr. Vandercleve?

ELMER: (*checking off items on fingers*) There is no change in circumstances here. . . . Work situation remains the same. . . . Mrs. V. got an odd day . . . the rent book shows $3 paid at irregular intervals . . . there are no relatives aiding.

JONES: Just as I thought. Isn't there something I can do? We want to be helpful you know.

ANNIE: Tell him about your shoes, Elmer.

ELMER: Well, to tell the truth, Mr. Jones, my shoes are terrible.

JONES: Let me see. Um-m-m! So they are, so they are. I'll make you out a shoe requisition. (*Rummages in brief-case*)

RADIO: Calling all visitors. Calling all visitors. New rules on shoe slips. New rules on shoe slips.

JONES: Say, isn't that lucky? You'll get the very latest rule.

RADIO: Shoe slips will be made out in triplicate. Clients will take blue slip to Red Cross and wait. Visitor will take yellow slip to Green Street for black shoes and green slip to White Street for brown shoes. Blue triplicate will go in red folder.

ELMER: I guess you needn't bother about those shoes for me, Mr. Jones. I'll just get along with my red slippers.

ANNIE: But Elmer, what about the coal? Haven't you sifted those ashes for about the last time?

ELMER: That's right. Mr. Jones, when does our coal expire?

JONES: Now let me see. You might be a 5½ Automatic. (*Rummages in brief-case*)

ANNIE: Oh no, Mr. Jones. We've always been Seventh Day Adventists.

RADIO: Calling all visitors. Calling all visitors. Forecast on the coal situation. Coal will be sent by the number of rooms. A shed-kitchen is a room. A shed-kitchen is a room. A bathroom is not a room. A bathroom is not a room.

ANNIE: (*indignantly*) I never heard of such a thing! Our bathroom is too a room.

JONES: (*soothingly*) I find I can send you some coal. I'll order it right away so you can have it for Sunday dinner.

RADIO: Attention all visitors. Attention all visitors. We will now hear the Visitors' Quartette singing Don't Blame Me, followed by the five-o'clock musical notes. Stand by.

JONES: Oh boy! Five o'clock. Time to go home to the wife and the kiddies. Well, I'll see that you're fixed up. (*Picks up radio and brief-case*)

RADIO: SOS visitors, SOS visitors. From Washington. From Harrisburg. New cases. New rules. All visitors report at once to home office. At once. At once. Employment classification to be completed by 9 A.M. to go by special messenger to Washington to Harrisburg. Report at once.

ANNIE: Aren't those radios wonderful, Mr. Jones?

WRITTEN for the revue, What a Relief, produced by the staff of the Philadelphia County Relief Board for its own delectation, this skit was later a feature of the show, After Hours, given by the Social Work Publicity at the Kansas City meeting of the National Conference of Social Work.

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Youth Without Work

By BENEDICT S. ALPER and GEORGE E. LODGEN
The Massachusetts Child Council

WE knew that many Boston boys and girls just out of school were without work and probably without any urge to do anything but work. We were clear in our minds that they were exposed to influences demoralizing to morale and steady habits. But we knew little about the boys and girls themselves, about their actual situation, their schooling, their attitudes, and their hopes, and to what extent discouragement and despair, evident in older adolescents longer without work, had taken root in them. Any possible plan for helping these young people, blocked at their entrance to the adult world, seemed to swing on more exact knowledge of what they were doing and thinking, what exactly was their education and training, their employment history if any, and their work and recreational preferences, how were they occupying themselves, how were they behaving, how reacting to their present plight.

To disclose what was happening to young people in their first years of unemployment, the Massachusetts Child Council undertook a survey, directed by Herbert C. Parsons, of 330 boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 18, definitely finished with school and only casually and occasionally employed. It was of necessity a sampling study, but the sample was as typical as it could be made, drawn from settlement houses and clubs, non-member friends, boys known to the Juvenile Court, out-of-state transients, affiliates of an unsupervised Athletic and Social Club, and CWA registration files. Boys and girls were represented in the proportion of 60 to 40, respectively. The group included children of native-born whites and Negroes and fifteen foreign-born-parent nationalities. All parts of the city were represented in some proportion, and all parent-occupation classes in some degree. The major portion of the study was devoted to a statistical portrayal and analysis of the 330 case histories, but out of the tabulations and summaries emerges a figure, a composite individual, who bespeaks the whole group.

He left school at his sixteenth birthday and has been out of school eighteen months. In all probability he went to high-school for something over a year, but left usually for financial reasons, although very often he did not like it. If he left before his sixteenth birthday and should have carried on further study in Continuation School, the chances are even that he failed to comply with the law. If he stayed on in school after his sixteenth year, the chances are much greater that he received some real vocational training, and also greater that he returned for further training. If he did return to school for whatever reason after his first leave-taking, he chose a commercial course in overwhelming proportion to any other.

Whether he be boy or girl, he brings little thought or plan into the spending of his day. If a boy, he confesses to much hanging around the corner with his friends, if a girl, she turns to housework or to aimless staying at home to fill her time. The effect of the settlement house, the club, the organized character-building agency, seems to have slight incidence in his life, although he may be a member for over two years and attend every day. His own Athletic and Social Club has a greater hold on his interest and loyalties as evidenced by his daily attendance, which suggests that there is a need here which defies the genius of the youth organizer. Hobbies and other creative activities fill little place in his daily round, and he expresses slight interest in them even if he is working steadily. If he were working and did have money, he would prefer to indulge in many pleasures which only money can buy, although this may be offset by a serious and sincere intention to return to school in the event of employment so as to fit himself for advancement.

The chances are about even that he has had some work in the time since he left school, but if he did it lasted not quite four months. In fact, the lower the age and grade at which he left school, the greater the probability that he secured employment. Nine times out of ten his school training did not seem to carry over into his work experience, but a somewhat higher ratio of continuity was evident between jobs than between school training and the job he held longest. In over three quarters of the cases he secured his slight employment through his own efforts or through friends and relatives, and averaged about nine dollars a week while he was at work. When confronted with the possibility of a work preference, he is apt to choose work he was trained for in school, despite the fact that his training has slight relationship to such work as he did when he got out of school. Expressed absolutely, his greatest preference is for some type of business opportunity.

HE has had a great deal of time in which to get into trouble, and frequently urges this as his reason for doing so. Although he admits to much more frequent delinquencies than he has been caught in, the apprehended youth is only one fifth of the total group. If he has been in court at all since his departure from school, his average is twice, exclusive of previous appearances in court. Membership in a supervised organization seems to have little effect on keeping him out of court, but his membership in his own Athletic and Social Club seems to be related to more actively expressed anti-social conduct.

Such a summary analysis of the objective and measurable characteristics reflected by the unemployment of 330 boys and girls fails to appraise the underlying psychological attitudes which seem to be engendered by and concomitant with their plight. The first important point here is that, above all, these young people want work. The large numbers who have expressed dislike of school as a reason for leaving, the large fraction of highschool graduates who feel they have gone far enough to entitle them to find work now, the appreciable percentage of those who would consider education only as it was related to advancement in their work, all point away from a program purely educational in nature. This is not to say that an educational or recreational program could not depend from or hinge upon a work program. But work should be the core.

Another powerful urge in these young people must be mentioned. The economic life has a spur for them which is seen through all their training, schooling, thinking, and ambitions. They have been taught, and have absorbed from the tradition around them, that the good life is tantamount to a life of business. They want the ease, the remuneration, the prestige, that goes with clean work in an office or a store, or the routine security of factory employment. They are doomed, of course, to

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disappointment for some time to come, for even as conditions improve they will not be the first to be absorbed. In some way, and this depends on the administration of a program worked out for their benefit, they will first have to be unconditioned of this ideology of business as the supremely good life and guided in the constructive and healthful use of leisure.

They need a vitalizing standard of a sort that will allow them to envisage life as consisting of something other than a comfortable existence adjusted to a nine-to-five round in the employ of someone else. They require instruction and inspiration to see life in its other aspects, and to make these aspects vital parts of their own lives. This task of readjustment of their attitude, whether it springs from the apathy of puzzled youth, or from the tradition of our business heritage, should be made the responsibility of some branch of our organized system so that they may be led toward a fuller life than they give promise at present of entering upon by themselves.

But perhaps the most obvious single characteristic which marks this group is their utter failure to think out their own particular problems, or, much less, to appreciate the broader implications of general unemployment. Any attempt to get their beliefs as to the reason why they could not find work was met in the great majority of cases with blank surprise. When their own predicament was presented to them for examination, it is not going too far to say that they almost failed to recognize it as part of themselves. "Gee, I don't know," was the typical answer, and there the matter stopped as though their answer was at the same time an explanation. Few had gone deeply into probable causes or had thought about them even within their limited knowledge and experience. A sizeable proportion were only too ready to ascribe their inability to obtain employment to lack of luck or influence, while an appreciable number gave more personal reasons—racial, physical, personality, appearance, lack of education, reform-school records, and so forth.

Almost a third of the group had some realization of the handicaps imposed upon them by competition with adults because of their youth or inexperience. However, despite the apparent cognizance of the problem evidenced by their remarks, the prospect of returning to school until such time as they were older and better trained was in no wise appealing.

This passivity and lack of planfulness is further instanced by the manner in which they fail to acquire constructive influences or habits. There is little in their lives but the remote prospect of work, and meanwhile they deplore their lack of clothes and money, their inability to help shoulder the financial burden at home. With most, the day drags and brings no satisfaction. Yet with all this, those will look in vain who seek in this group an aggravated resentment against the existing social order. There are very definitely the seeds of discontent. But the attitude expressed by "They make me sick with their excuses for not giving me a job," has not yet been crystallized, organized or directed. Within the narrow age range studied it is impossible to postulate the definite presence of such a trend. However, it is evident and significant that the longer the period of unemployment, the less the effort to seek work. This is only one symptom, which while not in itself immediately disturbing, has as its end-product the restlessness and desperation showing itself in young people between the ages of 18 and 25.

In this older group the feeling of hopelessness has become crystallized and articulate. Unless some preventive measures are taken with the younger group, the development of their attitude will progressively parallel that of their older brothers. A planned program, whether it be recreation, education, or work, will at the same time serve as preventive mental hygiene. The morale of these boys and girls if once destroyed may never be regained.

The Future of Homes for the Aged

By ERNST P. BOAS, M.D.
Chairman, Committee on Chronic Illness, New York Welfare Council

WITH the establishment, in the not too far distant future, of comprehensive old-age annuity systems, and with the more complete development of placement of the aged in boarding-homes, the potentialities of which have been so admirably demonstrated by the state of Massachusetts, the field of the present homes for the aged will be greatly curtailed. Of course there will always be some old folk who for one reason or another will be in need of an institutional haven. But they will be relatively few and the present homes will either have to close their doors, or else broaden the service that they are prepared to give. There is at present, and there always will be a great need for institutional beds for the elderly chronic sick who require custodial care. A person who has had an apoplectic stroke, but who has partially recovered, one with a heart affection that sharply limits his activities, one severely crippled by chronic rheumatism, need institutional shelter.

Most of these chronic invalids can walk but little, many are confined to wheel chairs or to their beds. Their life is circumscribed by their enforced immobility. What can existence, year in and year out within the four walls of a bare room in a poor home of their own offer them? The time consumed by the simple procedures of bathing and feeding them and making their beds is so great that care can hardly be given by a visiting-nurse service. But in an institution this care is greatly simplified. Furthermore, in a well-planned institution occupation, amusement, diversion, social contacts, a chance to get into the open, into a garden, can all be provided. So for the incapacitated aged an institution often offers the best form of relief.

Here, it seems to me, is the logical field for the present homes, their service organized to provide not alone room and board, simple nursing care, and medical supervision directed to making the aged person comfortable and arresting the progress of his disease, but also to provide human contacts, and some means for sustaining his emotional and intellectual life.

Such an institution must, of course, be endowed with better facilities than most of the present homes for the aged, but they need not be very complex or expensive. Ample grounds, porches, elevators, wide doors allowing the passage of wheel chairs and beds, are the main structural requirements. More service must be available for the guests; diet kitchens or floor pantries; means of serving meals in the rooms as well as in a central dining-room; plenty of maids or attendants to feed patients and attend to their personal needs; more nurses; more intensive regular medical supervision; a simple infirmary for those suffering from intercurrent disease or sudden set-backs; liaison with a hospital, preferably one for chronic diseases, to

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allow of transfer of guests who become so ill that the resources of the home no longer suffice; a social director or director of occupations with adequate work shops; provisions for radio, motion pictures, games and reading.

None of these suggestions will appear new or startling to those now conducting modern homes for the aged. For every such home harbors some patients who have incurred their disability subsequent to admission, and strives to meet their needs. The difference will be largely quantitative with the resultant necessity of providing these facilities on a more universal scale. It will cost somewhat more to conduct a home for the aged in the fashion suggested, but the cost will not be excessive, and the institution will then be performing a useful function.

One precaution will have to be strictly observed. No invalided candidate may be accepted for admission until he has been painstakingly studied and treated in a hospital to make certain that whole or partial rehabilitation by medical treatment is not possible. If this is neglected these homes will make the same cruel mistakes so often made by the homes for incurables, which, having acquired a false omniscience through the finality of their name, did not take the pains to discover whether or not their guests might be relieved of their ills by proper medical treatment.

The suggested change in the scope of the institutions for the aged cannot be achieved in a day, nor is it desirable that it should be. The homes for the aged are part of a complex social mechanism, they cannot remain alive without reference to the whole. Until such time as provision is made for the able-bodied aged in their homes, the institutions cannot turn them from their doors. It is this very interdependence of the varied agencies whose activities touch upon the lives of the aged population that must be stressed. Each individual agency must realize more fully than it has in the past that it is but a unit in a larger community program, and that the planning of this program, and the alignment of particular projects in accord with its general purpose is an essential part of its functions. In so doing the individual agencies will catch the social drift, and direct and alter their own activities accordingly.

PALO ALTO PUBLIC LIBRARY READING ROOM

"We Had to Use Our Wits"

By HELEN GUTHRIE MILLER
American Child Health Association

A COLD gray day in the Ozarks of Arkansas, with a light mist silvering the budding green, but promise of a real adventure giving zest to the twenty-five mile drive off the beaten track. The state supervising-nurse had enticed me to visit a diphtheria clinic up at the little cross-roads settlement of Hobbsville, by the promise of a story of community purchase of medical care. Up and up we went, farther and farther into the woods, until in an open space on the banks of a mountain stream we found the home, the man and the story.

In a large comfortable kitchen before an open wood-fire, we found John H. Hobbs, forty-year resident in the Ozarks, who cheerfully told us the story of the Hobbstown Mutual Health Club. "We figure that a man's worth something here, yet people have to die for lack of medical care. What we wanted was to work out a way to give it to them and to get the doctor paid. With eggs at six cents a dozen and butter fat at fourteen cents a pound, we hadn't much money so we had to use our wits.

"We laid out a territory about seven miles square and called in heads of families to talk it over and decide upon a plan. First we found out how much each of the fifty families who wanted to join had paid for the doctor over a period of two years, not counting care in childbirth or chronic cases. The average sum paid was $3 a year, so we decided on that and 20 cents for running expenses.

"People naturally want their own doctor, so we took a vote and all but one family voted for two doctors in the nearest small town, nine miles away, so that was settled. We wanted these doctors paid, and as people are loose about paying, we had to hold them down. So we made up a pledge and everybody signed. If a member is in arrears he must pay up and as a penalty pay two months in advance before he can call a doctor. A president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer were elected and an executive committee of five, one from each section of the district.

"In a case of sickness, the nearest member of the executive committee is called in and if the family is in good standing he okay's the call to the doctor, so he is sure of his pay.

"I then went to the village to see the doctors and get them to sign an agreement with the club. One doctor charged $1.50 for a home call and charged for the medicine, the other charged $2 and threw in the first prescription. I said to them, 'You are not worth any more in my home than you are here, but I must pay to get you there. What will you charge a mile to come to persons in our club?' After some hard knocks with the doctors we settled on 25 cents a mile for the doctor who charged $2 and 35 cents a mile for the one whose fee was $1.50.

"And the plan works! Next we are going to plan for chronic cases and hospitals. Here is the pledge we all signed:

I, the undersigned, having been admitted as a member of the Hobbs Mutual Health Club, herewith pledge myself to be governed by the rules and bylaws of aforesaid club; that I herewith give my note for the sum of $3.20 annual dues, $3 for medical service, 20 cents as running expenses of said club.

That I will pay 25 cents monthly and 5 cents quarterly, said amount to be credited monthly on my note to the club secretary.

That I further promise to do all in my power to promote and protect the interests of all members of the club, and to build up the efficiency of the club in order that it may be able to function for the good of every member thereof.

I further promise that should I lapse in my monthly payment of dues that I will not demand service until all arrears owed to the club by me shall have been paid up to date in full.

"The high cost of funerals was another worry in Hobbsville, so a benefit association was formed with dues of 25 cents for each adult and 15 cents for each child. The lumber and lining for a coffin costs about $5. It is made by neighbors who also conduct the funeral. No gaudy display or no pauper funerals out here. It used to take more to put a man away than it cost to take care of him."

This past year has been hard in Arkansas, but the Hobbstown Mutual Health Club went through with money in its treasury and at no time was outside medical relief necessary for any of its members.

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THE COMMON WELFARE

A Question of Loyalty

OF MORE than local concern is the law passed last month in the special session of the New York legislature and signed by the Governor, requiring teachers to take an "oath of loyalty" (see page 292.) The bill was sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution as part of a campaign to enact these laws in every state. The proposal has met opposition from educators over the country, and similar bills were defeated in New York and in several other legislatures last winter.

To require a teacher to take such an oath may at first glance seem a reasonable thing. The danger is not in the law itself, but in the abuses to which this type of legislation opens the way. Definitions of loyalty to the Constitution vary. None is contained in the Ives law. It is almost inevitable that certain groups —some of them wholly sincere—will interpret loyalty under this law to mean loyalty to special privilege or to social and economic concepts which are rapidly changing. It must be clear that the law opens the way to reactionary forces, to professional patriots, to certain business and industrial interests to bring pressure to bear on school authorities to dismiss teachers who venture to express liberal, radical or even independent views. Thus a teacher who joined an organization or took part in a meeting favoring public ownership of utilities or social control of the means of communication would, in some quarters, be held to have violated an oath of "loyalty to the Constitution." If such attacks are made on teachers, there is no guarantee in the law that the accused will have a fair trial.

The comment of Alfred E. Smith when, as Governor, he vetoed similar legislation in 1920 is still pertinent:

> The bill unjustly discriminates against teachers as a class. It deprives teachers of their right to freedom of thought, it limits the teaching staff . . . to those only who lack the courage or the mind to exercise their legal right to just criticism of existing institutions. The bill confers . . . a power of interference with freedom of opinion which strikes at the foundation of democratic education.

Rebuild!

WITH this slogan, thirty-four national welfare and health agencies are participating in the fourth annual rally of the "mobilization for human needs" in Washington, September 28–29, to launch the fall campaigns of the community chests. The National Citizens' Committee is for the third time headed by Newton D. Baker.

Platitudes and glittering generalities are conspicuous for their absence from the rally program. Harry L. Hopkins, FER Administrator, will discuss the relationship of public and private relief agencies, and representatives from the three major fields of social work—casework, recreation and character building, health—will present, not the wonders of these services but what they are leaving undone that ought to be done at the present time.

In discussing the needs of today, the longer view will not be neglected. George E. Vincent, vice-president of the 1934 campaign committee, Frances Perkins, head of the President's Committee on Social Security, Albert L. Deane, author of the widely discussed "Deane Plan" will contribute to the conference their ideas on next steps ahead.

The National Women's Committee, again headed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, has an important place on the Washington program. Last year this committee organized women's crusades in 255 communities in forty states. One of the most active of the 1933 crusade chairmen, Margaret Culkin Banning of Duluth, Minnesota, will lead the conference discussion on ways in which women may aid private social work in its rebuilding program in 1934. The list of the conference speakers includes Governor Winant of New Hampshire; John Steward Bryan, president of Community Chests and Councils, Inc.; Mrs. Frederic M. Paist, chairman of the national board of the YWCA; Porter Lee, director of the New York School of Social Work; Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University.

Security Next

AS THE increasing need for relief funds throws municipal, state and federal budgets farther off balance, a drive to increase the economic security of the individual is indicated as the next step in the recovery program. Harry L. Hopkins, FER Administrator, returning from Europe, makes a forthright argument for the new goal (see page 277.) The President's Committee on Economic Security, working with encouraging lack of ballyhoo, is forging ahead with its huge task.

The Technical Board, provided for in the Executive Order of June 29 creating the committee, has been organized with Arthur J. Altmeyer, second assistant secretary of labor, as chairman. The list of its eighteen members includes many names familiar to Survey readers: Walton Hamilton of Yale and the Advisory Council, NRA; A. H. Hanson, University of Minnesota, chief economic analyst of the Department of State; William M. Leiserson, Antioch College, Ohio Unemployment Commission, National Mediation Board; H. A. Millis, University of Chicago, Social Science Research Council, National Labor Relations Board; Isador Lubin, Brookings Institutions, commissioner of labor statistics; Jacob Viner, University of Chicago, assistant to the secretary of the treasury.

The range of the committee's responsibility takes in social insurance—unemployment, sickness, accident, old age and so on—public work, vocational training. About a dozen major projects are taking shape under a growing research staff. The board stresses the point that "the primary object of all studies is to assist the Cabinet Committee in the development of a legislative program rather than the collection of new information." (See The Survey, August 15, page 253.)

Any such pioneering scheme is bound to rouse both undue hope and undue fear. Frances Perkins, secretary of labor and chairman of the committee, points out:

> What I have said about a comprehensive program of social insurance . . . must not be taken as necessarily implying that this entire program will be recommended to the next Congress. . . . It may be that we can go only part of the way at once, but even so I believe that it is very desirable to get a complete picture and to set as our objective economic security for the individual in all of the hazards of life.

The Administration has sharply lifted the sights in going beyond relief and setting economic security as the goal of our common endeavor. No one will challenge the ideal. There will be many to question the possibility of moving toward the ob-

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jective in time of depression and honestly to mistrust the mechanisms of social insurance. Others will decry the plan because they see in it a threat to special privilege or to the "established order." Certainly the effort calls for imagination, wisdom, patience and courage not only on the part of public leaders but on the part of the public itself. The effectiveness of the program depends in part on expert study and intelligent legislation, but even more on wide and realistic understanding of what is being attempted and why and how.

Mary Austin

MARY AUSTIN, who died last month in Santa Fé, was distinguished as naturalist and anthropologist, as writer and mystic, as the passionate friend of the desert Indians and the interpreter of the Spanish-Indian culture of the Southwest (see The Survey, May 1, 1931, page 141.) In spite of personal tragedy—an unhappy childhood, disappointment and frustration in marriage and motherhood, long years of ill health—Mrs. Austin achieved rare scholarship and the disciplined use of her great gifts as a writer. Through bad years and good she kept alive her eager curiosity. Even her mysticism was not an "escape" but an attempt to explore the unknown, often in the face of ridicule and misunderstanding.

One of the treasured memories of this office is of a winter afternoon some years ago when Mrs. Austin dropped in for tea at the library table. Those of us who heard it will not forget the good talk of that day, as our guest took us out into the desert and made us feel with her the deep sources of primitive faith and understanding. Her worn, arresting face, something in her quiet voice, more even than her magic with words, gave a sense of her uncompromising will to know, her patient effort, her intuitive wisdom and the hard-won peace of a difficult but victorious life.

Youth's Vote

THE First American Youth Congress, convened last month at New York University at the call of the Central Bureau of Young America, split sharply on an issue of dictatorship versus democracy. This point, half obscured in amused press reports of the disrupted program, seems to The Survey to give the gathering of some 200 representatives from 121 organizations real significance.

Viola Ilma, according to her publicity the daughter of an Abyssinian prince, is the head of the Central Bureau of Young America. In organizing the congress, Miss Ilma provided that she herself was to be chairman, that no one could speak from the floor without the chairman's permission, and that all resolutions were to be adopted through a hand-picked executive board. A board of governors, appointed by Miss Ilma, was to have final decision on procedure.

The split occurred at the first general session, when there was a demand from the floor that the chairman be elected by the congress. Miss Ilma, shaky on parliamentary law, was unable to handle the situation and the meeting finally adjourned in disorder. The rest of the congress was a two-ring affair, with Miss Ilma and about 40 supporters trying to carry out the official program, and some 160 delegates under the co-chairmanship of Waldo McNutt of the Rocky Mountain Regional YMCA and Alec Taylor of the Unemployment Council organizing a program of their own.

The majority group unanimously passed resolutions favoring compulsory unemployment insurance, higher wages and shorter hours for industrial workers, urging the abolition of the "speed-up" system, and endorsing the federal child-labor amendment. These delegates also went on record as opposing compulsory arbitration in labor disputes, subsistence homesteads, fascism and war.

The Ilma group passed a resolution in opposition to the child-labor amendment, although expressing themselves as opposed to exploitation of children. Miss Ilma charged, in press interviews that "the Communists . . . ganged up on us."

It is worth noting that the congress did not split, as Miss Ilma held, on radical and conservative principles but primarily on dictatorship versus democracy as a method. The issue was whether the conference should have the right to select its own chairman, appoint its own committees, decide on its own machinery, shape its own program; or whether one individual should run the show. The answer of the First American Youth Congress was an emphatic "no" on one-man rule and a business-like use of democratic procedures.

PUBLIC LIBRARY READING ROOM

City Housing Reorganizes

AFTER struggling for five years with the results of the depression, City Housing Corporation has availed itself of the recently enacted Corporate Reorganization Act, and is endeavoring to revise its financial structure. The company was organized ten years ago as a limited-dividend housing company. Its purposes were not primarily to relieve the immediate housing shortage but to make permanent contributions toward improved community conditions.

In 1928 the successful completion of Sunnyside, Long Island, which provided housing for more than 1200 families prompted the company to undertake the construction of Radburn, an ambitious project involving the purchase of 1350 acres of land near Paterson, New Jersey, and the construction of a town planned for 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants (see The Survey, February 15, 1929, page 649.) Unfortunately this land was purchased and many buildings erected at "prosperity" prices. The project received no tax exemption nor any other government assistance.

With the continuance of the depression it grew increasingly troublesome to meet the interest on funded indebtedness. On the one hand the company owed an obligation to investors which became more and more difficult to carry out in spite of the fact that many of them postponed interest on their securities; on the other hand, it was confronted with numerous cases of loss of income due to unemployment and sickness. The recently enacted law provides the possibility of placing the finances of the company on a more solid basis and perhaps of securing additional capital.

Radburn is one of the most important experiments in town planning and community organization in America, and The Survey joins with many other friends of City Housing Corporation in hoping for the success of its reorganization plans and for the continuance of its work.

The Next That Should Go

SINCE the campaign against tuberculosis was organized in 1907, nearly four fifths of the territory of that enemy has been captured. It will not be time to call a halt till tuberculosis is utterly vanquished, but the success already obtained gives impetus to look toward new fields of misery to conquer. Such a field, Homer Folks told the annual meeting of the Westchester Tuberculosis and Health Association, should

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represent a chronic disease, a prevalent disease, one which undermines family life, which is understood scientifically as to cause and prevention, which can be cured and can be prevented. Applying all these counts to the six leading causes of death in New York State—heart disease, cancer, nephritis, cerebral hemorrhage, accident and pneumonia,—he looked elsewhere to another enemy, which in itself lies back of some of these more talked of ailments. Syphilis meets all the tests; in many ways, its social aspects are strikingly like those of tuberculosis. It typically attacks young adults, disrupting family life; it starts as a limited infection that may spread to any part of the body; with prompt and skilled treatment, it can be cured. How prompt that treatment must be was made vivid by Dr. John H. Stokes of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, speaking at the annual conference of State and Local Committees of Public Health of the State Charities Aid Association. Proper treatment within ten days of infection means cure of more than 86 percent; after another four weeks elapse, only 60 percent are cured; if treatment is irregular or intermittent, cures drop to 40 or 30 percent. Syphilis—"the great imitator"—would be in one of the first four places on the list of causes of death if its ravages were fully charged to the cause. The cheerful aspect of this problem ahead lies in the fact that once the old taboos are done away with, the campaign against this disease is far simpler and far less expensive (because hospital care is not necessary) than that already proved possible in tuberculosis.

Out of the Kitchen

THE secretary of labor is being urged to call a national conference in Washington to consider the problems of household employes. These workers, neither industrial nor white-collar, because of their meager training and lack of organization, have always been easy victims of exploitation. Increasingly responsible groups are insisting that domestic employes must have a new deal. A year ago, the Household Employment Committee of the YWCA collected case stories showing the breakdown of wages, the increased hours in household work during the depression, and asked for a code. Similar requests were forwarded to General Johnson from clubs of domestic employes over the country. The administrator replied that, since neither employers nor workers were organized, there were no groups to speak for the occupation and therefore no code could be drawn. Household workers then turned to the possibility of voluntary agreements under the leadership of the YWCA and the National Committee on Household Employment, of which Mrs. Roosevelt is honorary chairman, Benjamin R. Andrews of Teachers College, Columbia University, acting chairman.

Recent studies of this chaotic occupation, notably one which included 250 employers and 576 full-time workers in Chicago (see The Survey, April, page 128) sharply defined the major problems involved. Using data supplied by such studies, by employes in their summer conferences, and by informed groups, a suggested "voluntary code" has been drafted. It provides for a definite written agreement between employer and employe, specifying duties, hours of work, hours on call and free time, rate of pay, extra pay (or extra time) for overtime, living conditions, a trial period and notice of termination of employment. It includes a scale of minimum weekly and hourly wages as the basis for determining a fair wage.

The findings of the National Industrial Assembly of the YWCA in Philadelphia in the early summer emphasized the need for effort along four lines to improve standards of household employment: education of public opinion, training for workers, organization, protective legislation—minimum wage, compensation and unemployment insurance. Here are the bare bones for a conference discussion of the difficulties and possible ways out for 1½ million women wage-earners—numerically one of the major groups of women gainfully employed in this country.

On the Way to Legislation

IT IS a dull-eared state legislator who does not know by this time that, come January, he will have to make up his mind on proposals for overhauling the public-welfare program of his state. The administration in Washington, thoughtful citizens and social workers everywhere are serving notice on him, if he has ears to hear, that the present confused and anomalous situation in state welfare administration and responsibility will not go unchallenged when the legislative body meets.

Forty-four state legislatures will meet early next year thereby offering opportunity for wide action so related in principle that modern workable welfare machinery for the whole country might be developed from it. Time was when an organization such as the American Public Welfare Association would have met this opportunity by pressing a "model" public-welfare law on the various legislatures. But experience, not to mention psychology, indicates that in this particular field more will be gained by urging principles rather than machinery. To formulate such principles the Association held recently, in cooperation with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, a series of regional conferences in which mayors, city managers and finance officers sat in with welfare officials and social workers to appraise the situation and thresh out their views. From them has come what is in effect a platform for legislative action looking to a coordinated, nation-wide, public-welfare system. The Association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago, will, on request, send a copy of the whole statement. Proposals, in substance are:

A federal administrative unit to coordinate all services of the federal government in the welfare field.

The coordination of all state-welfare activities, including institutions and direct care, in an effectively organized state-welfare department employing constructive public assistance methods and cooperating with local governments for the support of indigents and the administration of relief laws. Also uniform settlement requirements as between a state and its political subdivisions, and as between the several states, or repeal of all settlement laws.

Local welfare units—counties, groups of counties or municipalities,—of such size and population as to lend themselves to the proper and economical administration of all public-welfare services within their boundaries.

The platform also proposes the incorporation of present emergency relief bodies into regularly constituted welfare organizations, state and local; the extension of federal, state and local financial partnership into mothers' aid, old-age assistance and other social insurances, and again enunciates the principle that all public funds should be administered by public bodies.

As Edith Abbott says, "There are forty-eight poor-laws to be reformed and as social workers we'll get the best we can." How good that best will be depends largely on the information and conviction which each individual legislator carries with him to his state capital when his legislature convenes. The intervening months hold for social workers in every community the opportunity to widen the information and strengthen the conviction—call it extra-mural lobbying if you like—of the men who will have the last word.

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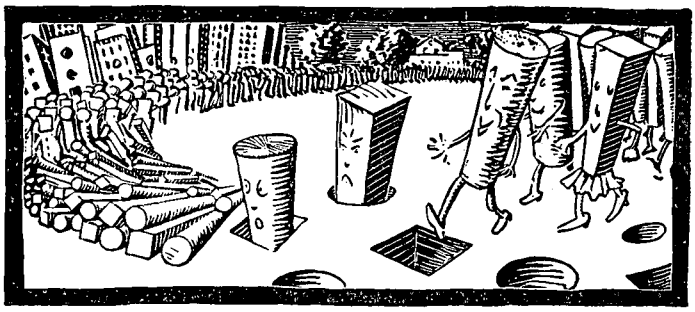

SOCIAL PRACTICE

Women at the Breaking Point

THE strain of long unemployment on unattached white-collar women, who for years had believed in their own economic self-sufficiency and who are now destitute, has brought a new challenge to the door of psychiatric social workers. With abundant evidence that mass-relief or just any kind of a job is not enough to check the psychological undermining of the morale of these women, the Women's Division of the New York Emergency Work Bureau organized in the spring of 1933 a psychiatric consulting service, expertly staffed, to study a special group of unemployed women and to endeavor to find means of maintaining their mental health and morale at a reasonably functioning level.

The report of a year's experience has been published recently. It is an honest objective record which draws no final conclusions but which clears the ground for further study of the management of a social problem which only optimists believe that business recovery will solve. It records experience from which any large relief organization may well profit. While the report is not designed for general circulation the Bureau, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York, has available a limited number of copies (no charge) for genuinely interested groups. Its analysis of the emotional significance of work should be especially useful in planning work projects which offer "some chance for continuity of satisfying experience and avoidance of recreating former conflicts."

Commenting on the attitudes of these women toward relief the report says:

> The applicants are on the whole of good intellectual and social standards, more sensitive to and more affected by the way relief is given than the average client. . . . They have been inclined in the past to associate existing social relief agencies, both public and private, with the chronic poor and to consider their use as a symbol of further degradation. This stigma is disappearing but only through a very slow process of raising standards of personnel in the agencies and the quality of their work. The applicants are intelligently aware of their need to adjust to reduced standards of living and are often able to draw upon their fairly well-developed social philosophies to gain a better perspective upon their own problems. With these "new poor" there is all the more need for a refinement of technique . . . such as the skillful handling of the first contact and the use of methods which preserve the dignity and self-respect of the individual and insure leaving him free to work out his own solutions to his own problems.

Relief: 1847–1934

OUT of its first annual report dated 1847 the New York AICP has drawn a picture of relief standards then considered so adequate that they remained unchanged for twenty years. The stated relief policy of the Association in 1847 was "to elevate the moral and physical condition of the indigent" by giving "relief in small quantities, of such things as are least susceptible of abuse and of coarser quality than might be procured by labor." Two diets were set forth:

List No. 1—For persons in health; Indian meal, hominy, beans, peas, salt pork and dried fish.

List No. 2—For persons in sickness; In addition to articles in List 1, bread, tea, sugar and fresh animal food.

It was not until 1900 that the Association began to apply the science of nutrition to the care of destitute families. Today its weekly food order for a typical family of five, "in health," costs $7.83 and includes among other things, eleven quarts of fresh and ten cans of evaporated milk and thirty-three pounds of fresh vegetables to say nothing of "fresh animal foods."

Yet in spite of this big jump in standards people still starve to death in New York, twenty-nine of them last year, while fifty-seven more were treated in hospitals as "starvation cases." In addition 110 persons, most of them children, died as a result of malnutrition. A large majority of the starvation cases, says Better Times, publication of the Welfare Council, were homeless men of middle-age,—and this in spite of the fact that the Central Registration Bureau for Men was broadcasting in every way it knew that it had empty beds and two meals a day for all comers.

Nashville Starts Planning

STARTING with the assumption that social planning is more than a social plan, and that the time to begin is now, the Council of Social Agencies of Nashville, Tenn., through a planning committee with a five-year franchise, is at work on a program for revamping the relationships of the social services of the community and for "rediscovering the neighborhood as the unit of a coordinated social-welfare program."

The committee, with a research staff headed by Walter L. Stone of the YMCA Graduate School, first surveyed welfare needs and resources as the basis for social planning in the areas of family welfare, child-care and protection, public health, leisure time, recreation and education. As the first step in the proposed program a twelve-weeks demonstration is now under way in a neglected section of the city, with intensive use, through a social liaison officer, of all public and private resources to widen the spread of social services.

The committee believes that any plan of coordinated community service must be experimental and capable of constant adaptation to changing needs and that a continuous research and program service is essential to it. It believes that the initiative of individual social agencies should be encouraged but warns that agencies must learn to subordinate individual to community interest and that no one agency or group of agencies should control the new coordinating power.

Substitute Mothers

AS emergency relief organization settles down to less emergency and more organization it is exploring more and more the devices which private agencies have developed for family treatment. Among these is visiting-housekeeper service concerning which several inquiries have recently been made of The Survey.

The experience of the New York Jewish Social Service Association in this line seems to answer many questions. Organized eight years ago as a substitute for sending children to temporary shelters during the confinement of their mothers, the service has gradually extended to all sorts of situations where breaking-up the continuity of family life might be the other alternative or where practical instruction in child care or household management is desirable. Thus the Association is experimenting in the use of housekeepers to keep together families of children lacking mothers or even both parents. In some cases full twenty-four hour service may be required for a time, in others full daily care. More frequently part-time, three to six hours a day, meets the situation.

The Association has twenty-five women regularly employed on its visiting-housekeeper staff. They are all middle-aged Jewish women whose families no longer require their constant attention. They hold frequent conferences together and with the case worker and have their own supervisor who visits the homes where they are engaged to discuss on the ground the problems that arise.

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Summing up the qualifications for this work the Association says: "The visiting-housekeeper must of course be reliable and trustworthy. To make sure that she has no communicable disease and is physically able to do the work of the household, an examination at a reliable hospital precedes her engagement. But these are only preliminaries. She is chosen primarily on the basis of her ability to give children good care. Her success in raising her own family is considered. She must have common sense, intelligence and an understanding of the daily problems of a household including those raised by untrained children. She must know how to purchase economically and how to prepare nourishing meals on low incomes."

Mere Paupers

THAT FERA workers in backward districts do not, happily, always mind their own business is indicated by recent comment in the bulletin of the Virginia Department of Public Welfare concerning the interest shown by "relief workers" in "pauper cases." Apparently it comes as a surprise to certain local boards of supervisors of the poor that workers engaged in "the relief of employable persons can also render invaluable service in regular county problem cases." "This," says the bulletin, "is of course a definite recognition of the value of social case-work methods."

It is interesting to speculate on the frame of mind of a good, up-and-coming social worker brought face to face with "most vexing and trying problems" and unable to do anything but give advice to local officials "not interested in establishing regular public-welfare programs." For instance, the case reported by an FERA worker in a southern Virginia county of a woman of forty-seven, blind and "on the county" for seven years, who required only an operation for cataracts to restore her sight. An effort, says the worker, is being made to get the operation, "but it is a source of regret that there will be no one to work out the many social problems involved."

Perhaps a by-product of federal relief activity may be a gleam in dark places that, even for paupers, social work works.

THE latest move in Georgia's struggle to secure a state-wide child-placing agency is the merger of the Children's Service Society of Georgia and the Georgia Industrial Home in Macon, the former with seventy children under care and the latter with thirty-three. Nan Northam has been elected general manager of the new organization which will seek private financial support to enlarge its program.

THE American National Red Cross has just published in a stout pamphlet of 111 pages the official report of its distribution in the winter of 1932–33 of government-owned wheat and cotton, an adventure in relief which already seems remote and strange. The present report with its details of that huge business undertaking, constitutes an interesting chapter in the history of American relief methods.

CLASSIFICATION of prisoners is the fundamental recommendation of the Committee on Penal Program for the Commonwealth, appointed last spring by Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania. The proposal is to divide the entire prison population, by means of case study, into four groups and assign each one to a particular institution designated by reason of physical lay-out and the necessities of administration. Many of the committee's minor proposals, made as its study progressed, are already in effect.

THE Brooklyn SPCC is making the unusual experiment of taking the mountain to Mohammed in cases of the neglect of children growing out of the mental deficiency of one or both parents. All social workers know the difficulties, often insurmountable, of getting such parents to a mental clinic for examination. So the Brooklyn Society has reversed the process and sends its own psychiatrist, Dr. Earl H. Adams, into the homes with the field worker, to observe and analyze situations and advise on treatment.

EDUCATION

Teachers' Oath

GOVERNOR LEHMAN of New York last month signed the Ives bill, requiring an oath of allegiance to the federal and the state Constitutions from teachers in both public and private schools. A similar bill was vetoed by the Governor when it passed the regular session last spring, but in a memorandum he stated that the new bill had been amended to meet some of his objections. The required oath reads:

> I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America and the Constitution of the State of New York, and that I will faithfully discharge, according to the best of my ability, the duties of the position of ..... (title of position and name or designation of school, college, university or institution to be here inserted) to which I am now assigned.

The oath is to be administered by the officer or person "having authority to employ such person." A record of the administration of the oath must be made in the books of the institution. The law is effective October 1, 1934. (See comment on page 288.)

Education for Voters

CONSIDERING political education a public responsibility, Wisconsin has again given use of time on the air over its state-owned broadcasting stations to all its recognized political parties. Democratic, Republican, Progressive and Socialist leaders met in the office of the Secretary of State in the Capitol and drew lots dividing the available time. Two quarter-hour periods and one half-hour period daily are being devoted to politics during the primary campaign, August 20 to September 18. Running five days each week for four weeks, each party receives five hours of time. There is no charge to any group. The speakers are chosen by the party state central committees. There is no censorship. Each speaker is reminded that there are laws covering slander and libel and that he is wholly responsible for his statements. Speakers supply extra copies of their talks which are distributed to the opposing parties for reference. The day before the election a forum will be held, at which each party will be represented and given an opportunity for final rebuttal.

Waupun

PRISON adult education has many suggestions for leaders of less difficult projects. A recent report on Waupun Prison, Wisconsin (Bulletin of the University, General Series No. 1752, University of Wisconsin, Madison) tells in detail of the work being done through the cooperation of the State Board of Control and the University Extension Division under the direction of John Faville, Jr. The plan is developed as both a teacher-training program for qualified inmates and as an "opportunity school" for every prisoner who

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cares to participate. The group includes illiterates, men of extremely low I.Q., men of normal ability but limited schooling, men prepared for advanced study. The "heart of the program," as stated in this admirable report:

is the development of a feeling of individual success in each man, no matter how handicapped he may be, which will make him sense that he is part of a social group that needs his services and respects his particular abilities.

Before a man is placed in a class, he is interviewed and all his records examined, including a special "survey sheet" on which he answers such questions as: Why do you wish to secure further educational training? What sort of work would you like to do in the future? What part of a newspaper do you like best? What is your favorite magazine? What do you like to do in your spare time?

Study is on two main levels, a Lower Form with classes for illiterates and elementary work in English, arithmetic and social science; and an Upper Form with more advanced work in English and arithmetic, and classes in bookkeeping, shop mathematics, social science and "a part-time class in Spanish because of an insistent demand." The prison library, to which 3000 carefully selected titles were recently added, plays an important part in the program.

Help in Vocational Guidance

A SERVICE to educators and others interested in problems of occupational adjustment is offered by the National Occupational Conference (522 Fifth Avenue, New York.) The conference gives a consulting service on the theory and practice of vocational guidance, and can furnish the results of research in occupational adjustment. Upon request, a staff officer of the conference will visit local institutions for consultation regarding the organization of work "designed to contribute to the better occupational adjustment of more than one person." The conference will contribute the services of this staff member, but local institutions are expected to cover the necessary expenses. No charge is made for any assistance which can be given by mail. The service does not include counseling with individuals regarding their personal occupational problems. A number of mimeographed bulletins are available without charge, including several book lists and suggestions for group conferences on occupations.

Schools vs. Liberals

TWO cases in which liberal educators were "fired" during the summer, presumably because of their views, are being widely protested. Ralph E. Turner, associate professor of history at the University of Pittsburgh, was summarily dismissed on June 30, though his contract for the coming year was renewed May 9. Dr. Turner is known as a liberal and has served as chairman of the Pennsylvania Security League, which lobbied for old-age pensions and a minimum-wage law in the last session of the legislature. Friends of Dr. Turner see a connection between his dismissal and the fact that the campaign to raise $1,650,000 to complete the Cathedral of Learning is still $1 million short of its goal. The university is a semi-public institution with a self-perpetuating board of which A. W. Mellon and E. T. Weir, head of the Weirton Steel Company, are both members.

James M. Shields, a highschool principal in Winston-Salem, N. C., was dismissed largely, his friends hold, because of the views expressed in his recent novel, Just Plain Larnin' (Coward McCann.) The book is an exposé of the political and industrial influences which control schools and teachers in a southern mill town. Professor Goodwin Watson of Teachers' College, Columbia University, heads a group demanding Mr. Shields' reinstatement.

Another way in which it is charged the schools are being used to oppose liberal ideas is described in School Buildings as Public Forums, a pamphlet recently published by the American Civil Liberties Union (100 Fifth Avenue, New York.) This report declares that there is discrimination "dictated by local prejudice or by influential reactionary groups" in granting permission to use public-school buildings for general meetings.

Insurrection in the NEA

DEMOCRATIC revolt made the annual meeting of the National Education Association the past summer a memorable one. The insurrection resulted in an amendment to the by-laws, long urged by the progressive wing, broadening the influence of the classroom teacher in the organization and limiting the authority of educational officialdom. Under the amendment, life-tenure, *ex officio* members of the Delegate Assembly and of the board will no longer be entitled to a vote in these bodies by virtue of their positions or former positions as state superintendents of public instruction or past presidents of NEA. The ruling will remove from the board some 140 "official" members, making it much more responsive to the Delegate Assembly, the policy-making body of the organization.

For the first time, a program of an NEA convention was devoted to the subject of academic freedom. An excellent set of resolutions was adopted and the Delegate Assembly authorized a sum "not less than $10,000" to finance a large Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure.

THE fourth biennial conference of the National Council of Parent Education for workers in family and parent education will be held in Washington, November 1, 2 and 3.

A DIRECTORY of National Deliberative Committees in Education, prepared for the Joint Commission on the Emergency in Education by the Research Division of the NEA (1201 Sixteenth St., Washington, D. C.) lists more than 250 such groups preparing reports on various phases of education, and outlines their research projects.

AMERICAN Education Week will be observed this year November 5 to 11. The program will be built around the theme, Educating for Tomorrow. Suggestions for observance of the week, planned "to enable the public to participate in selecting the objectives and appraising the results of education," are offered by the Division of Publications of the NEA.

A STATE Plan for Adult Education by Lyman Bryson describes the work that is being done in this field in California, where adult education is an integral part of the public-school system. It has much helpful material for other states and for local communities where projects in this field are being developed (American Association for Adult Education, 60 East 42 Street, New York. Price, 50 cents.)

THE Joint Vocational Service, Inc., announces that its New England office has been closed indefinitely. The New England committee has asked the national office to take over the placement work in the territory and correspondence from social agencies and candidates should therefore be addressed to 130 East 22 Street, New York. The New England committee, of which Ralph Barrow of Boston is chairman, will continue, and advise the national office in regard to work in the territory.

APPOINTMENT of five additional members to the University in Exile is announced by Dr. Alvin Johnson, director of the New School for Social Research, New York City. The new appointees were members of the faculties of political and social science in German universities before the Nazi regime. All the original members of the University in Exile faculty will continue their work in the coming school year except Professor Hermann Kantowicz, who goes to the London School of Economics.

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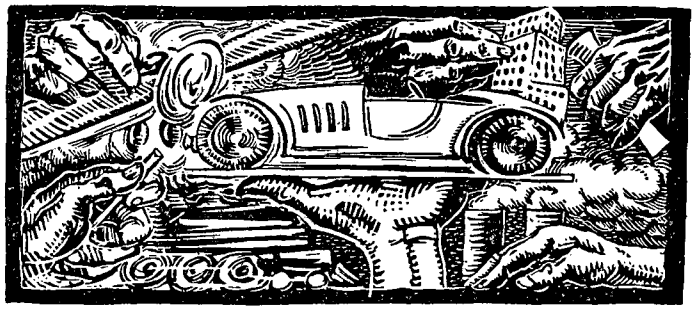

INDUSTRY

Insurance for British Workers

NEW provisions, strengthening and liberalizing the unemployment-insurance law, and completely separating its operation from the relief system are going into effect in Great Britain this month. The extension and revision of the law was given Royal Assent on June 28.

While the rates of contribution remain unchanged, higher benefit rates are provided by restoring the reductions made in 1931. The increases range from 6d. weekly for unemployed persons between 16 and 17 to 1s.9d. for those 21 years and over. Adult-dependent benefits have been raised from 8s to 9s. The new law also provides for longer duration of benefits over the six months a year previously allowed. This is done by taking into account the insurance contributions during the past five years, and for every five weekly payments during this time, the insured unemployed will receive three additional days' benefit. This makes it possible for a beneficiary with a good record to receive as much as 52 weeks' benefit in a year. The age of admission to the insurance system has been reduced to the school-leaving age instead of the former age of 16. Contributions for workers under 16 have been set at twopence each for state, employer and employe. The fund is to be watched by a special committee which will report regularly to the Minister of Labour and recommend such changes as seem necessary to insure its solvency. The new law definitely provides for the repayment of all loans made by the Exchequer to the fund, both principal and interest.

Relief will be administered by a separate national Unemployment Assistance Board. Practically all able-bodied unemployed persons who have either exhausted their right to insurance benefits or have never been entitled to them are covered by the plan, which will be financed by the national government.

Flowers and Feathers

EARNINGS of four to ten cents an hour for tenement-home workers in the artificial flower and feather industry were reported by the National Child Labor Committee last month in summarizing the results of a survey undertaken at the suggestion of Robert Straus of the local Compliance Board of NRA. Over 1000 families doing home work in New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Hoboken and Jersey City tenements were visited last spring.

Although children under 16 are forbidden under the code to do home work, just as they are prohibited from working in factories, this investigation disclosed 132 children 8 to 15 years of age who admitted working on artificial flowers.

Many of the child workers displayed fingers cut and sore from bending the wires upon which the flowers are made. Eight children were found with fingers or thumbs infected from these lacerations. . . . Under pressure to finish a rush order it is customary for everyone [in the family] to work until late at night or even all night long. One 12-year-old girl said the child workers were "dopey in school and the teacher yelled at them because they did not know their lessons."

An analysis of the earnings of 482 individuals who gave information on this point showed 226 or nearly half making $1.50 to $5 a week (4 to 10 cents a working hour); 154 were making $5 to $10 a week; 92 were making more than $10 a week.

The artificial flower and feather code calls for the elimination of tenement-home manufacture after May 1, 1934, the beginning of the slack season. A check-up revealed few violations of the home-work provision during the late spring and summer, but there were evidences of persistent efforts to have the homework restrictions relaxed with the beginning of the fall rush this month.

Compensation for Part Time

HOLDING that a part-time worker, injured on the job, is entitled to compensation on the basis of a five-and-one-half-day week, the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court recently handed down a decision which affects approximately 20,000 compensation cases in that state. The ruling was made in the case of Simon P. Romig, an employe of the Champion Blower and Forge Company of Lancaster, who suffered a temporary total disability in January 1932. He had been working only two days a week for several months because of reduced factory schedules although he was an employe of long standing. His earnings at the time were $3.50 a day, or $7 a week and he agreed to accept compensation on this basis. The state workmen's compensation board refused to permit the payment, declaring the injured worker deserved compensation on the basis of a full work week at his regular rate of pay. The Supreme Court decision reverses a lower-court decision which over-ruled this order, and upholds the compensation board. In his opinion, Chief Justice Robert S. Frazer makes the decision retroactive. Dr. Stephen B. Sweeney, chief of the board, has kept a record of all similar cases in the interim, and the parties involved have been notified of their rights to additional compensation and increased future payments under the Frazer decision. The possible claims total about $1 million.

Laundry Wages

INDUSTRIAL Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews of New York last month issued Mandatory Order No. 1 under the State Minimum-Wage Law, affecting about 2500 laundries employing more than 22,000 women and minors in the State. The order brings into force the law's penalties of fines from $50 to $200 and imprisonment of 10 to 90 days for employers paying women and

New Pamphlets

The Deane Plan, for Eliminating Unemployment and Automatically Sustaining Purchasing Power, by Albert L. Deane. 1775 Broadway, New York.

THE most recent revision, in text and picture, of a scheme that is widely discussed.

National Income, 1929–1932, by Simon Kuznets. National Bureau of Economic Research, 1819 Broadway, New York. Bulletin 49. Price, 25 cents.

A revision of a notable study of the course of the depression.

Proceedings of the National Conference for Labor Legislation. Superintendent of Documents, Washington. Price, 10 cents.

THE main points made at the meeting called by the secretary of labor in Washington last February, where experts discussed workmen's compensation, child labor, limitation of hours of work, minimum-wage legislation, unemployment reserves and related topics.

Wanted: A New Deal, by Estelle Lauder. Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania, 818 Otis Building, Philadelphia.

A discussion of abuses in the administration of the workmen's compensation law in Pennsylvania.

The International Labor Organization, by Alice S. Cheyney. Foreign Policy Association, 8 West 40 Street, New York. Price, 25 cents.

THE organization and work of this international agency, in which the US recently accepted membership.

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minor workers less than 27½ cents an hour for a 40-hour week, or 31 cents within a 15-mile radius of New York City. The order also calls for time-and-a-half for overtime above 45 hours and a 10 percent hourly bonus for less than 40 hours a week. Each individual underpayment in each week is a separate offense. The order follows public hearings in New York City, Buffalo, Syracuse and Albany at which representatives of employers, workers and the public urged Commissioner Andrews to issue the order "to protect employers who are paying and workers who are receiving at least the legal minimum wage for the industry." The rates set are those fixed by the Directory Order issued in October 1933 (see The Survey, November 1933, page 385.)

New Hampshire's Minimum Wage Law was almost simultaneously invoked to protect laundry workers, when John S. B. Davie, Labor Commissioner, issued an order setting 28 cents an hour as the minimum fair-wage standard for the industry. The order went into effect August 1. It also establishes a rate of 30 cents an hour for employment of less than 30 hours a week, and provides that workers shall be paid for such time as they are required to wait for work in the plant. These are the first wage orders entered in New Hampshire under the minimum-wage law enacted last year. They are based on the unanimous report of the wage board appointed for the laundry industry.

Negroes and NRA

MILITANT watchdog of the rights of Negro workers under NRA, the Joint Committee on National Recovery, representing twenty-two Negro religious and fraternal organizations has been active in Washington and in the field. Typical of its activities are two problems recently tackled.

The committee submitted a brief on the cotton-ginning marketing agreement, reviewing the fight made to have cotton-gin labor classified as industrial labor in order to bring it under an NRA code. Late in June, the Labor Advisory Board gave gin workers an industrial status, which means that the industry must submit a code. In its four-months season, the industry employs about 90,000 workers, some 62,000 of them Negroes. Wages in 1931–2 ranged from 7½ to 10 cents an hour, with workdays 10 to 18 hours long. Under an NRA code, the Joint Committee hopes that both wage levels and hours of work will be improved.

The committee has also helped in defeating the petition of the Reliance Manufacturing Company, one of the world's largest shirt manufacturers, for an exception from the Cotton Garment Code wage provisions for their plant in Montgomery, Ala., the Southland Manufacturing Company. This concern, employing 274 Negro women, sought to have the minimum wage cut from $12 to $9 a week, on the ground that Negro labor was less efficient than white. John P. Davis, executive secretary, investigated the plant. He reports, "I found archaic machinery, bad machine location, bad plant management and inefficiency bred by starvation wages." The code authority has ruled against the company, and the girls are to receive back-wages for 10 weeks.

In addition to its other functions, the Joint Committee (717 Florida Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.) is gathering valuable material on the condition of Negro workers in industry.

AN interesting study of job openings in a depression period based on the records of the Philadelphia Employment Office is summarized by Gladys L. Palmer in Depression Jobs, a mimeographed report issued by the Industrial Research Department of the Wharton School of Finance (3440 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.)

WORKMEN'S Compensation as a Phase of Social Insurance, a mimeographed bulletin of the New York State Department of Public Welfare, prepared by David M. Schneider, assistant commissioner, gives in brief compass the background of such legislation, some of its possibilities and administrative problems, and the arguments in favor of a "really efficient monopoly state insurance fund."

HEALTH

Childhood's Foes

A STUDY of five years' deaths from communicable diseases among children, made by the California State Department of Health, is suggested as a guide useful to show where intensive effort may bring the greatest saving of life. For babies of less than a year, whooping-cough was the deadliest communicable disease, with venereal diseases second. Among the one-to-four-year-olds, tuberculosis came first, causing a third of all deaths from communicable disease, followed by whooping-cough. For schoolchildren in these years of the study (1928–1932) tuberculosis was even more deadly, causing 40 percent of the communicable disease deaths, and followed by diphtheria.

Homekeeping Hearts

THROUGH a special fund Montefiore Hospital (New York City) has been able to try for a limited time a plan for home supervision of adult cardiac patients who needed to be in bed or could be up only part of the time. Physicians, paid at the rate of $2 a visit, made routine visits to 38 different patients during a year at a total cost of $1038 for medical services and medicines. Except for this continuous supervision, it is believed that practically all would have required hospital care, which of course would have been far more expensive, and the beds they would have occupied were available for other patients. The hospital reports:

> The fact that they [the patients] have been able to remain at home with their families instead of in a hospital, and the feeling of security in knowing that they can call a doctor to the home in emergency, has instilled increased confidence in us, and hence has improved considerably their cooperation with the doctors as to adherence to diet, fluid restriction, medication and bed rest.

Drawing Parents In

"ONLY as parents could be reached and vitally interested would we be able to achieve real health teaching," said Ruth K. Heavenridge, general supervisor of special education in the Indianapolis Public Schools, telling the annual meeting of the Indiana Tuberculosis Association about the past two years' program in that city. The first year's work included fact-finding studies on the need for a more hygienic daily schedule in the classroom; on home conditions relating to health habits; and on the children's school health record. From this a handbook was developed to help teachers work out procedures for rest, nutrition and outdoor recreation for children in the department.

In the fall of 1933, plans were widened to draw in the parents. A committee of teachers planned a series of informal personal letters to parents of children who were physically handicapped. One went on enrollment and others at six-week intervals, commending the child's progress or pointing out the need for renewed vigilance in following the recommendations already made. Just before Christmas and spring vacation letters went out to urge parents to avoid letting the child lose ground. Weekend charts were used for each child to

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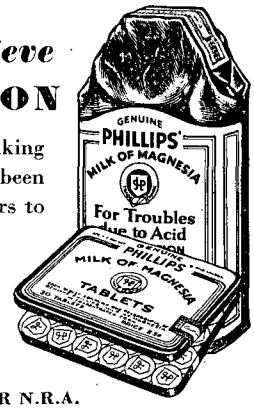
Literature on request

HYNSON, WESTCOTT & DUNNING, INC.
Baltimore, Md.

How to Quickly Relieve
ACID INDIGESTION

To get relief from acid indigestion, try taking a little Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. It has been prescribed by physicians for over 50 years to neutralize excess acids in the stomach. It is also recommended for relieving mild forms of constipation due to overacidity.

Phillips' Milk of Magnesia is obtainable in both liquid and tablet form.



PHILLIPS' MILK of MAGNESIA
MEMBER N.R.A.

record rest, nutrition, outdoor play, and so on. During the whole program cards were used headed Look How I Am Growing, showing a child's progress, not his competitive status in relation to the other children. Vacation health charts, planned with the help of the adult-education staff, were sent to the homes of all children in the department. A return of 55 percent of the records has been considered very satisfactory. Teachers are enthusiastic about the success of the plan in getting parental attention and action even in sections of the city where it was believed the parents with little education might not be reached successfully through the medium of letters.

Development of the FERA and CWA programs during the year led also to several series of well-attended classes in adult education on wise use of food money, home health protection, family training in health improvement, and the like, carried out through the Department of Special Education in cooperation with the Indiana Tuberculosis Association, the National Dairy Council, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and similar agencies. Mrs. Heavenridge summarized the year's experience in the belief that there had been an apparent increase in the physical health of children; evidence of greater mental stability; increased educational progress indicated in a higher percentage of anticipated promotions; and "a very real feeling on the part of teachers, principals, and the supervisor that we are beginning actually to achieve parental cooperation."

Public Health's Other Side

CONSIDERING what the community can do to make life happier as well as healthier, Dr. Lela J. Beebe, director of the division of child and maternal hygiene of the Santa Barbara (Calif.) County Department of Health points out four general approaches toward preventing or correcting emotional maladjustments in children. The first is adequate opportunity for guiding parents in meeting the problems of young children, as the County Health Department now tries to do in conjunction with its fourteen health centers, along with consideration of physical handicaps. The second is to lessen the teacher load, especially in the primary grades, to help children to meet more satisfactorily their early experience in community life. "A teacher load of forty or so, common at present in our schools, makes this impossible. Twenty is probably the maximum load for effective teaching in the primary grades," Dr. Beebe believes. Third comes provision for recognizing and dealing with faulty social relationships of school children through discussion with parents, teachers and children. This is done at present through the county health department to some extent, but here as elsewhere inadequately because of insufficient personnel. "Many of our extreme cases require the skilled services of a so-called child-guidance clinic such as all our children's agencies in Santa Barbara County have so long advocated but never achieved." Fourth comes public provision of facilities for correction of physical defects in children whose families themselves cannot meet the expense. Physical handicaps, such as deafness, poor vision, or undue fatigue from faulty habits of sleeping or eating play a part in starting or advancing emotional difficulties and the first step toward prevention or cure of the emotional trouble is to correct them.

Equalizing Opportunity for Life

MANY country communities just haven't the money to pay for the full-time local health services that would yield handsome returns both on the money investment and in well being. The need, declares the Committee on Federal Relations of the State and Provincial Health Officers, is for increased federal aid. "Opportunities for life and health of all the people of the United States should be equalized, and it should be made possible to prevent the inter-state spread of disease in the most effective manner." For this purpose it is proposed to ask Congress for an appropriation of $2 million for the first year to be increased at the rate of $500,000 annually to a maximum of $5 million for the seventh year, continuing at this rate indefinitely. The report declares:

> Authority should be given to the Surgeon General to detail officers and other personnel of the US Public Health Service to the promotion of this work with state health departments, under plans prepared in view of varying local needs. Allotments of funds should not exceed half of the total budget in the beginning and within five years the county and state should assume not less than three fourths of the total cost.

The report has been endorsed by a similar committee of the American Public Health Association, the Committee on Health in the National Recovery.

THE National Organization for Public Health Nursing has raised its standards for full nurse membership to require that after January 1, 1935 all new members must have been graduated from a hospital with a daily average of fifty patients.

AT the biennial meeting of the three national nursing organizations several speakers warned aptly against smug satisfaction in holding one's own during the depression. In health it was fatuous, they declared, to be satisfied with 1929 standards; health never did get the boom it actually deserved; 1934 should be five years ahead.

STUDYING incomes, occupations and other facts about 270,366 families who obtained personal finance loans in 1933, the Household Finance Corporation found that one of the most important single reasons for borrowing was to pay for medical, dental and hospital services. Loans for this purpose comprised 15.25 percent of the total. More than 80 percent of the borrowers had steady incomes of from $1200 to $3500 a year but lacked security to obtain ordinary commercial loans. The average monthly income of all borrowers was $163.

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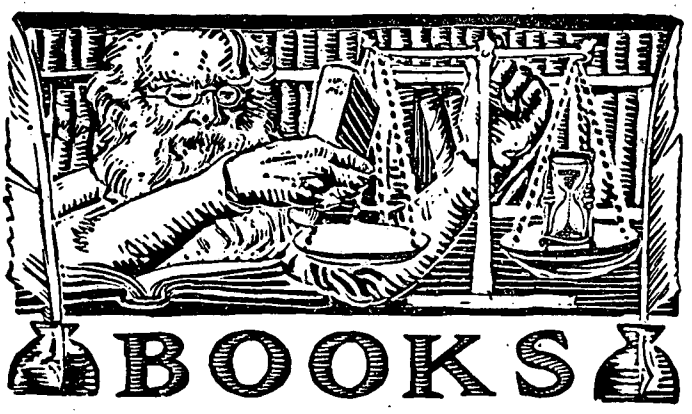

An Able Man in the Pulpit

THE HOPE OF THE WORLD, *by Harry Emerson Fosdick. Harpers. 240 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

FOR twenty-five years, Harry Emerson Fosdick has come more and more to occupy the pulpit of American Youth. He may actually preach in Riverside Church, or somewhere else; no matter. His voice and pen have become the accepted guides to a muddled generation, caught in the fast-grinding cogs of change. No other man in America has so successfully restated the eternal truths of human experience in its ethical and religious aspects, so as to make them intelligible and valid in the ferment of today. His sermons have been published in magazines of every sort; in pamphlet form; in dozens of books of sermons characteristic of the American pulpit in general. It seems almost incredible, therefore, that this should be his first published book of sermons. But that is true.

Since Fosdick selected these sermons himself, we may assume that they are a fair cross-section of the man and his message. It is a good message, and an able man. Some of the sermons deal with present-day problems; deal with them as frankly and factually as if the medium were not a pulpit but the editorial columns of our most advanced liberal journals, but with a hopefulness and vision which the editorial columns sometimes lack. And some deal with the matters that lie at the very heart of religion and human aspiration, and so are in a sense timeless. My own personal choice is the sermon on Christianity's Stake in the Social Situation, in which he begins by admitting that the chief business of Christianity is to "save souls," one by one; and then proceeds to point out the utter impossibility of doing this without correcting those social, economic, and political situations now current which damn whole populations. There's mighty little in such sermons as these which could be taken as an opiate; mighty little other-worldliness; mighty little suggestion that we ought to grin and bear it now, and eat pie in the sky by and by. The accent is all the other way.

This is a good book, and you ought to read it.

Colorado Springs, Colo. CHARLES STAFFORD BROWN

Play as Self-Expression

THE THEORY OF PLAY, *by Elmer D. Mitchell and Bernard S. Mason. A. S. Barnes & Co. 547 pp. Price $2.80 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS valuable book replaces The Theory of Organized Play by Bowen and Mitchell published in 1923. It is not a revision but a completely rewritten text of enlarged scope. To the parts dealing with the history, theory and need of play, the authors have somewhat illogically added a lengthy and very useful discussion of administration.

The book offers a theory of play designed to fit modern conditions and present-day social psychology. Play is defined as "self-expression for its own sake. The individual, being what he is, with the habits and attitudes he has, with the motives and desires he has, seeks life, seeks expression." The social practitioner should find this theory more satisfying than the traditional theories of instinct-practice, recapitulation, recuperation, and surplus energy.

Well-developed chapters on the classification of play interests and the influence of age and sex are included in the theoretical discussions. The values of play in relation to physical well-being, mental health, child safety, character formation, education for leisure, and citizenship are interpreted in the excellent part entitled, Need for Play in Modern Life. The portion on administration includes a critical review of the methods of the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and the Christian associations as well as the municipal agencies. There is an extensive chapter on camping.

Readers aware of the need for and present growth of music, drama and the arts and crafts will be disappointed to find only slight reference to them, in contrast with forty-four pages on school and college athletics. The authors account for these imaginative play forms in their discussions of the history and theory of play but thereafter barely recognize them. The physical aspects of play tend to hold the center of the stage throughout the book.

While adequately recognizing the need for play among adults, the volume sticks closely to children's interests. In fact, the writers confess to pessimism regarding adult recreation, which seems quite unjustified to one familiar with the encouraging growth of the little theater, community drama, musical activity and gardening, to say nothing of golf, tennis, swimming, hunting, fishing—and horseshoe pitching! WEAVER W. PANGBURN

National Recreation Association

Hypnosis

HYPNOSIS AND SUGGESTIBILITY, An Experimental Approach. *by Clark L. Hull. Appleton-Century. 403 pp. Price $3.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

DR. HULL has made a valuable contribution to the study of hypnosis and suggestibility. Unfortunately much of his book is necessarily technical because of descriptions of apparatus, elaboration of experiments and interpretation of data. Inasmuch as the phenomena of suggestibility and hypnosis are imperfectly known, he makes no attempt to supply a thoroughly rounded or definite theory. His generalizations are definitely limited and he goes little further than to characterize hypnosis as a state of generalized hypersuggestibility. What is of greater significance perhaps is his conviction that "no phenomenon whatever can be produced in hypnosis that cannot be produced to lesser degrees by suggestions given in the normal waking condition." The major part of the volume is devoted to a discussion of the experimentation involved in investigating the subject for the purpose of determining and checking the rare items of truth in the vast mass of tradition and misinformation.

The book is an excellent example of scientific study and criticism, carefulness in judgment and evaluation, with a well organized plan and a direct pursuit of specific experimental goals. Its practical values are limited to those interested in similar studies and it has little value for social workers except insofar as waking suggestion becomes a part of their procedure in modifying and altering individual situations. IRA S. WILE, M.D.

New York City

About Young People

THE ROAD TO ADOLESCENCE. *by Joseph Garland, M.D. Harvard University Press. 281 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

DR. GARLAND'S book is interesting reading and anyone who starts it will wish to read it through. It is unfortunate that he does not tell us in his preface for whom the book is intended. It is much too simple and abbreviated for physicians or psychiatrists, and too detailed, in most part, to be useful as a handbook for mothers. If it is written for parents, as the publisher leads us to believe, Dr. Garland gives to them a great deal of responsibility, describing various diseases and mentioning briefly the treatment, but rarely suggesting the necessity of being under a physician's care.

The first few chapters deal with heredity, environment and anatomy. Here the discussions and descriptions are good but unnecessarily detailed. The next chapters are concerned with physical care. It is evident that here the author is in a field where he is very much at home. The last part of the book is concerned for

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the most part with education. A few of the special problems in education are taken up and discussed by Dr. Garland in such a way that one wishes he had given a larger part of his book to this subject; particularly interesting is his discussion of reading difficulties.

The most serious criticism of the book is its inadequacy concerning behavior problems. Far better to have omitted them entirely than to give less than a page to masturbation with the conclusion that "it is a bad habit only if carried to excess," and about the same space to bedwetting which is considered "almost entirely a training problem" with no mention of the other environmental causes which may contribute to it.

This book is well written, the language clear and easily understood without being too simple—on the whole level-headed and without fads. The index is good and there is a distinct advantage in having the references at the end of each chapter. The defects are probably due in most part to the great difficulties in writing a semi-popular book.

RUTH MORRIS BAKWIN, M.D.
New York City

Scandinavian Relief

THE SCANDINAVIAN UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF PROGRAM. *by C. J. Ratzlaff. University of Pennsylvania Press. 211 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

AMERICAN interest in public welfare, relief and social insurance measures abroad has been slow to awaken but of late there has been increasing realization that European experience in these fields should be studied in America. On account of language difficulties, only the material published in Great Britain has received much attention here. In 1928 the Swedish government published in French and English a short volume called Social Work and Legislation in Sweden; and now Dr. Ratzlaff has prepared for American readers a concise and readable account of unemployment relief in all three Scandinavian countries. Of the three, Sweden has the most comprehensive program, under public auspices, of work relief for cash wages integrated with home relief (see The Survey for January 1933, page 37.) The entire public-works program is operated on a work-relief basis. There is no governmental scheme of unemployment insurance in Sweden, but the relief of the unemployed is put upon a basis similar to our short-lived Civil Works' scheme. Denmark and Norway, with smaller populations and less acute problems of unemployment, have developed less extended public-relief works, though in these countries the program is being deliberately increased, and Denmark is experimenting with public subsidies to private employers who will employ relief labor.

In their unemployment insurance schemes, Denmark and Norway follow the Ghent system of voluntary insurance by the workers with subsidies from public funds. In Denmark, "ordinary benefits" are administered by the trade unions according to a prescribed scale, a joint subsidy from the nation and the communes being based upon average earnings in the trade rather than on the amount of the workers' contributions. Employers make no contribution to these "ordinary" insurance funds but are taxed to maintain an emergency Central Unemployment Fund administered by government to those unemployed who have exhausted their right to benefit under the insurance plan. This is similar to the *Krisenfürsorge* in Germany and the "uncovenanted benefits" in England.

In all three countries, direct relief by the communes, part of which is reimbursed by the national government, is closely articulated into the entire relief and insurance program. This relief is always given in the form of cash grants. "In the case of Denmark," Dr. Ratzlaff states, "an exceedingly effective national plan exists possessing elements of strength in the developing and functioning of the cash-relief part of the unemployment program not found, to the writer's knowledge, in any other country. . . . The Scandinavian countries have undoubtedly gone further than can be done elsewhere in separating the unemployed from the unemployable and in restricting the unemployment relief program to the former."

No attempt is made to estimate the adequacy of the relief extended to individual unemployed persons. Relief- and wage-scales are frequently contrasted in the text in the monetary units of the several countries; but the data on comparative costs of living which would permit the significance of these scales to be grasped by the American reader, are largely lacking.

An entire section of the book is devoted to appraisals of relief measures in the three countries secured from workers, employers and government officials. Progress has been made with the aid of much debate and controversy, constructive criticism from organized labor, and an informed public interest in the subject which America greatly lacks.

Among the author's five main conclusions, the most interesting to American readers will be his belief that unemployment insurance can play but a very restricted role in periods of heavy unemployment, due to the contractual benefits being rapidly exhausted and the system becoming inevitably complicated with various forms of relief; and his contention that unemployment relief calls for a high degree of centralization in administration and decentralization in supervision.

JOANNA C. COLCORD

Introduction to Social Problems

AMERICAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS. *by Walter Greenwood Beach and Edward Everett Walker. Stanford University Press. 391 pp. Price $2.10 postpaid of The Survey.*

HOW would you teach social problems to highschool and junior-college students? The current practice of taking up such problems in connection with a course in civics is unfortunate not only because the amount of time allowed is often inadequate, but even more because such teaching is apt to be concerned too much with institutions and too little with conditions and their interpretation. Professor Beach, as a parting gift on leaving the active service of Stanford University, is offering this admirable introductory course, which is sound in content, simple in language and successful in meeting the requirements of classroom teaching.

The emphasis is on social change and on the tasks which arise from the "cultural lag"—the failure of America to keep pace in its social habits and arrangements with the adaptations required by a complex economic system. Mobility and family life; industrial efficiency and the use of leisure time, concentration of wealth and minimum standards of living are some of the counterpoints still to be worked out. Moreover, the student should not be left to feel that solutions for social problems devised today can be any more permanent than those devised by past generations: to create flexibility in social attitudes, and alertness in meeting new demands of the ever-changing situation, are urgent tasks of social education. Others are to secure awareness of the interrelation of social problems and of the subjective character of social judgments. The progressive teacher will find in this book a practical procedure and the most essential material, presented with a commendable absence of dogmatic assertion of social theories.

BRUNO LASKER
New York City

Law for Laymen

SOCIAL WORK AND THE COURTS. Select Statutes and Judicial Decisions. *by Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, University of Chicago Press. 610 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN this third volume of the series—Public Welfare Administration, and The Family and the State are the first and second—Dr. Breckinridge has made another outstanding contribution to the materials available for teaching social workers about the law. All those who are laboring to solve human problems which are both legal and social in their nature should take heart from this admirable reinforcement to the literature in the field and acknowledge their obligation to the compiler.

The book contains discriminatingly selected readings on "the judicial organization as it affects the task of the social worker." The theme is the need for and nature of remedial measures. These arise from the initial premise that there has been a "failure on the part of the administration of justice or the administration of the law to accomplish the purpose for which those administrations are supposed to exist."

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The selections fall, naturally, under three headings. As a matter of orientation, inquiry is made to secure a "reasonably adequate idea of what the law is and what its purpose is in the social order." For example, we are shown the way in which the judicial mind functions in dealing with legal problems. A section is given over to such interesting subjects as the extent to which communications from clients to social workers may be regarded as confidential, the complications involved in deciding which body of rules of law is to be applied to the determination of a specific case where the rules in two jurisdictions differ, and the practical difficulties inherent in the expense of judicial proceedings.

The second general division of the book discusses briefly the Causes of Dissatisfaction with the Law. Then the reader settles down to the main body of material covering a series of conspicuous remedial measures. While the topics of juvenile courts, municipal courts, judicial councils, the use of administrative in place of judicial tribunals and the struggle to improve the administration of our criminal law are not new, the readings illustrating them are fresh and vigorous. Every one of them bears testimony to the balanced judgment and broad social vision of the compiler. There are some which show an unusual insight into aspects of the problem which have received all too little attention. The reviewer was particularly pleased to see included the last three subjects, The Woman Offender, The Office of the United States Attorney General and The Age of Criminal Responsibility.

Dr. Breckinridge cautions the general reader and the student regarding those parts of the picture which, of necessity, are omitted. Within the space available, even in three volumes, one cannot cover the whole field of legal-social relations or give a complete course in law. A bibliography and series of suggested questions invite more extended study.

Dr. Breckinridge's book should be appreciated not merely because of the information it contains. In a broader sense, it is doing a splendid pioneer task. The time has come for some one of courage and foresight to break down the barriers of specialization and introduce the members of one professional group to a neighboring field. Should not the social worker, in addition to essential information about courts, the quality of justice provided, the defects in the system and the remedial enterprises know something about what the judge, the lawyer, the court clerk, the sheriff and the other persons who, from time immemorial, have operated the machinery, think about their task? The idea is suggested by the introductory part of the present volume. There we see the judicial mind at work. Might it not be possible to add a fourth volume designed to interpret to the workers in the social field the point of view of the workers in the law?

JOHN S. BRADWAY
Duke University, Durham, N. C.

Health Education

HEALTH EDUCATION IN AN AMERICAN CITY, *by Louise Franklin Bache. Doubleday, Doran for the Milbank Fund. 116 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

HERE is an honest account of certain important phases of public-health education as they have been carried on in Syracuse. On the whole, the work it describes has long been part of the regular program of many other modern health departments in American cities. Thus we find interesting and helpful discussions of newspaper publicity, radio broadcasts, speakers' bureaus, leaflets, pamphlets, posters, exhibits, parades and pageants, clean-up campaigns, billboards, motion pictures and other familiar methods of enlisting public interest.

One looks in vain, however, for some new device. That none is presented probably indicates that health educators have kept abreast of the times and have cultivated the field pretty thoroughly. In connection with the use of motion-picture films no mention is made of trailers. Especially in metropolitan cities, these constitute about the only method of presenting health messages on the screens of the larger theaters. Nor is anything said of the showing of motion pictures in public parks and playgrounds during summer. This inexpensive method of reaching large audiences at a low

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cost has been used with success in New York City for many years, being the outgrowth of stereopticon exhibitions organized in the tuberculosis campaign over thirty years ago.

It is also a little disappointing to find nothing said of health education among physicians. With excellent hospitals and with a university in addition, one would hope to find the bureau of health education organizing courses of instruction for physicians. The advances in tuberculosis, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, pneumonia and diabetes, surely warrant courses of this kind. Moreover, experience indicates that physicians welcome opportunities to keep abreast of modern thought.

Finally the reviewer regrets that the volume makes no mention of venereal diseases, for health education in this field is beset with special difficulties and a detailed description of an effective method of dealing with any phase of this problem would be most helpful to health educators generally. In this respect the work of Zimand in the Bellevue-Yorkville health demonstration was a valuable contribution.

Health education in a city like Syracuse would seem to present few difficult problems. For a population slightly over 200,000, the bureau of health education has had an annual budget of from $12,000 to $13,000. This is over six cents per capita, a figure which few directors of health education will have available. In New York City, for example, the per capita for health education is only about one cent.

Miss Bache has given an interesting and satisfactory account of the routine activities of a bureau of health education which will undoubtedly be helpful to many municipal health officers. The statement on the jacket that the book is "indispensable and unique" is an unwarranted exaggeration, not at all in keeping with the sincere and judicious statements made by the author.

New York City CHARLES F. BOLDUAN, M.D.

RUN OF THE SHELVES
A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

MEDICAL SOCIAL SERVICE IN THE CONTROL OF GLAUCOMA, *by Amy G. Smith. Bulletin No. 7 of the Committee of Medical Social Eye Workers. The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc., 450 Seventh Ave., New York City.*

WORK with glaucoma patients at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1928–1933, with discussion of approach, methods, progress and results.

SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE UNITED STATES 1934. *American Association for Social Security, Inc. 193 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE proceedings of the seventh National Conference on Social Security held in April, together with a census of old-age security in the United States.

LABOR FACT BOOK II, *prepared by Labor Research Association. International Publishers. 222 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

A USEFUL and well-arranged compilation with information on the American and on the international situation. In writing and presentation, care has been taken to give each item "the radical slant."

KEEPING CAMPERS FIT, *by Eléna E. Williams. Dutton. 227 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

AN exceptionally practical handbook for camp nurses, directors and counselors written by a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Hospital School for Nurses on the basis of experience as a nurse in girls' camps in many parts of the country.

THE GROWTH OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT 1915–1932, *by Carroll H. Wooddy. McGraw-Hill. 577 pp. Price $5 postpaid of The Survey.*

EXPANDING the author's chapter in the report of President Hoover's Research Committee on Recent Social Trends, this monograph brings together a wealth of data invaluable for reference and study. As in the original report and others of the series of monographs which grew out of the Committee's studies, every effort has been made to preserve an objectively factual approach and to record differences of interpretation where the facts are inconclusive.

MEMORIES OF JANE A. DELANO, *by Mary A. Clarke, R.N. Lakeside Publishing Co. 62 pp. Price $1 paper, $1.75 boards, postpaid of The Survey. Discounts on quantity orders.*

WRITTEN by a lifelong colleague and friend, this memorial volume presents personal and professional aspects of the life of a leader whose name is revered by nurses everywhere. The many illustrations add to the vividness of the text.

PEIPING MUNICIPALITY AND DIPLOMATIC QUARTER, *by Robert Duncan. Printed by the Department of Political Science, Yenching University, Peiping. 146 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS technical and accurate study of the complicated government of the Peiping municipality is a valuable addition to the preliminary study made in 1921 by Sydney D. Gamble in his Peking, a Social Survey. Of particular interest to social workers is the description of the formal organization and functions of the Bureau of Social Welfare formerly controlled by the Bureau of Police and since the Republic under a separate bureau. Dr. Duncan was for three years a member of the staff of the Princeton Yenching School of Public Affairs, Yenching University, Peiping.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *by H. A. Marquand. Oxford University Press. 105 pp. Price $1 postpaid of The Survey.*

THESE five lectures, one delivered in April 1932, four in October 1933, attempt to picture industrial relations in this country for British audiences. They are based on material gathered by a trained and sympathetic observer who visited a number of American industrial centers and attended an annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. There is necessarily a good deal of "background material" and detailed comparisons as between American and British institutions and methods. To most American readers, the little book will probably seem over-simplified and somewhat out of focus.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY, *by Ernest R. Groves. J. B. Lippincott, Chicago and Philadelphia. 456 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

PROFESSOR GROVES has provided a volume which is useful beyond the limits of a classroom. His approach to the problems of The Development of The Family, American Family Experience, Social Problems of the American Family, and various modes of Conservation of the Family, is fraught with diverse and useful information accompanied by stimulating and constructive suggestions and evaluations. It possesses definite values for mental refreshment and for the encouragement of constructive thinking even by weary workers in the social fields whose problems must take cognizance of the family.

AMERICAN COUNTY GOVERNMENT, *by Arthur W. Bromage. Holston House, Sears. 306 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

To offer suggestions to bridge the gap between the rural county and its antiquated structure is the purpose of this volume written by an associate professor of political science of the University of Michigan. The author briefly sets forth the historical background and structural design of local rural government, the constitutional and political obstacles to reform, and presents a program for improving existing evils. Outstanding among his proposals are county home rule, county managers, county consolidation and elimination of township governments, which methods have been tried successfully in various states. There is a comprehensive bibliography.

DIET AND DENTAL HEALTH, *by Milton T. Hanke. University of Chicago Press. 235 pp. Price $4 postpaid of The Survey.*

A DETAILED scientific presentation of research carried on during the past four years in the Otho S. A. Sprague Memorial Institute of the University of Chicago by the Chicago Dental Research, other collaborators and the author, and of a three-year intensive study of 440 children at Mooseheart. Dr. Hanke presents copious data in support of his conclusion that a diet rich in orange juice and other sources of vitamin C is a prime factor in combating dental disease and promoting dental health. The Mooseheart study also showed it to be accompanied by more rapid growth in children. The careful and sober statements of the book and its detailed presentation both of methods and results commend it to readers concerned with child care and child health as well as to students and practitioners in scientific and medical fields.

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COMMUNICATIONS

Wisconsin on the Right Road

To the Editor: July 1, 1934 was the date of a great news event. A law went into effect in the State of Wisconsin setting forth a principle new to American experience, namely: that a wage earner, unemployed through no fault of his own is entitled to compensation from a fund provided by his employer. This stirring achievement was the culmination of fourteen years of unremitting effort by men and women of unusual brilliancy of imagination and devotion to the common good.

The Survey Midmonthly for August records this historic event in an obscure paragraph in which the only indication of editorial opinion appears in the statement that the Wisconsin law "has been widely criticized as 'inadequate' by economists and labor groups."

Is this The Survey speaking? Even if that were an "adequate" statement of the case, news is still news. A social development worth a feature story in the New York Times is deserving of something better than this in The Survey. Personally I think that benefits should be larger than those provided for in the Wisconsin law and I favor some form of pooling of accounts. But Wisconsin is on the right road. Her victory in this matter is one of nation-wide significance and should be a cause for nation-wide acclaim. It is with no apologies whatever to the "economists" therefore, that I take off my hat to John R. Commons and his fellow tyros at the University of Wisconsin who have so valiantly and successfully fought the good fight.

New York School of Social Work John A. Fitch

For the Copeland Bill

To the Editor: In a recent number of The Survey "ten largest and most important women's organizations" are listed as backers of the Copeland Bill to extend federal control of food and drugs.

It is regrettable that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, one of the "largest and most important" of women's organizations, was, through some inadvertence, omitted from its rightful place in this group.

Ludington, Michigan Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson Dettar

Raising an Issue

To the Editor: In the June issue of The Survey Mary van Kleeck (Our Illusions Regarding Government) stated that the issue is "whether capitalism, private ownership and profit-making are to be retained, or whether the resources of this country are to be utilized in a socialized, planned economy for the raising of standards of living and the establishment of security of livelihood of the people".

Admitting needless poverty amidst plenty, mal-distribution of wealth and shameful unemployment, does it follow that the above is the issue? Viewing evolution as an orderly process might not the issues for the present be more logically whether we shall continue to tolerate the inherited "planned economics" of past generations: whether special privilege, which is to democracy all that cancers and infected teeth are to the body, will be permitted to continually disrupt the harmonious workings of economics: whether we must submit to the "planning" of conceited groups in their efforts to impale us on a New System of economic interferences, or whether we shall create a situation where economics is free to operate justly for all?

If all cross-eyed men were millionaires it would be a natural deduction that one would have to be cross-eyed to become a millionaire. Associated with all "unfair" fortunes (unfair because they are unearned) is a condition that causes wealth as it is created to flow to them as naturally as water flows down hill. Trace such fortunes to their roots and in practically all cases you will find them the complement of man-made, law-sustained, un-democratic special privileges in the form of the monopoly of land sites upon which and from which all mankind must live: and of unfair patent arrangements, franchises, and tariff situations, or combinations of all. Disassociate capital from privilege, and capital, whether privately owned or not, is as impotent to exploit labor (or consumers) as a foot-ball player who has lost his footing is to gain yardage. Give all such situations the proper "local" treatment and capital will always be a Dr. Jekyll and never a Mr. Hyde: always a servant of mankind and never mankind's abuser. In economics the interests of capital and labor are mutual.

Shall we burn down the house to have roast pig: weed our gardens with a mowing machine or a hoe: use a blunderbuss or a rifle: take our deductions from the economics of Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill or Harry Gunnison Brown, or from Karl Marx? Shall we use finesse in treatment after isolating the individual problems, or shall we experiment with Socialism and Socialists?

St. Louis, Mo. N. D. Alper

The Senior Movement

To the Editor: The span of life naturally divides itself into five periods: infancy, childhood, youth, middle-age and the senior years. During the past half-century much attention has been given to the first three as periods of preparation for life. Then come the years of middle-age for which the preparation was made when the real work of life is supposed to be carried on. But the senior years which follow have been quite overlooked in the general plan of life.

This omission is now to be corrected through a senior movement, started and carried on by the seniors themselves, to meet the peculiar opportunities and needs of advanced age. Various conditions indicate the place for such a movement, among them the increase in the average length of life, the general improvement in health bringing with it increased vigor and capacity in the later years, and last but not least, the changed attitude of juniors toward seniors which has impressed on the latter the need for devising a life for themselves.

The social need of the seniors is being met by a variety of clubs which have sprung up spontaneously in all parts of the country. Here the "old folks" enjoy the companionship of their contemporaries. Latterly the movement for adult education has opened new doors and given the seniors new challenges. Education has never been neglected in this country, but the citizenship is made up of adults whose lives extend over the years after schooling is ended and we are finding that the vast amount of money and effort expended upon the education of youth is not ensuring us the intelligent citizenship we expected. We see now that such citizenship is dependent on the continued process of learning.

Thus the senior movement links up with the adult education movement. The seniors never cease to be citizens and their influence is as important to the country as that of younger people. This period may mark for them the beginning of a new phase of life as interesting and valuable as any that has gone before. By using their leisure and freedom from the demands of earlier years to acquire that learning which brings realization that this is a moving world where new knowledge and new conditions demand new ideas and a reconsideration of all old theories, the seniors will add to their experience an equipment which will make them assets to society and not liabilities.

When seniors as a group come to feel that life has for them new duties and responsibilities as well as new enjoyments, a new social influence will be felt because a whole section of the span of life which has gone to waste or lain fallow will be recognized as one of its most fruitful portions.

North Weare, N. H. Mary Traffarn Whitney

(A generation or so ago Mrs. Whitney was a leader among the social reform group in New England and started the magazine Family Culture in Boston in 1895. Now in the decade beyond her four-score years she is occupying herself in what she calls happily the Senior Movement. Recently, she addressed the Universalist Ministers of Boston on this subject. The Editors)

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

On the Record

CLIENT-CORRESPONDENCE gems reported more or less reliably from the British Columbia Pension Board:

Mrs. Brown has had no regular clothes for a year but has been regularly visited by the clergy.

Sir: I am forwarding my marriage certificate and my two children one of which is a mistake as you will see.

I am writing to say that my baby was born two years' old. When do I get the money?

Please find out for certain if my husband is now dead as the man I am living with won't eat or do anything till he knows for certain.

You have changed my little boy to a little girl. Will it make any difference?

Please send me my money at once as I need it badly. I have fallen into errors with my landlady.

In accordance with your instructions I have given birth to twins in the enclosed envelop.

AARON D. FABER, director of the Pauline Sterne Wolff Memorial Home, Houston, Tex., has been appointed chairman of the committee of the State Board of Control to develop standards for children's agencies in Texas. He has also been elected chairman of the South Texas chapter of the AASW.

THE School of Religious Education and Social Service of Boston University is offering a two years' course in social work among delinquents open to students who have completed a two years' course in a standard college, and leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Social Service. Among the instructors are Charles R. Zahnister, William Healy, M.D., Augusta Bronner, Cheney Jones, Eva Whiting White and Howard B. Gill. For information address the dean, Henry H. Meyer, 20 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

THE Saturday Review of Literature, Henry S. Canby announces, will give an annual award of $1000 to be made on August 1 of each year to a sound and significant book published during the previous months, on the subject of racial relations in the contemporary world. The prize has been established by Mrs. Anisfield Wolf in memory of her father and will be known as the John Anisfield Award. It will be administered by a committee of judges consisting of Mr. Canby, Henry Pratt Fairchild, professor of sociology at New York University and Donald Young of the Social Science Research Council. The first award will be made for books printed between August 1, 1934 and August 1, 1935. Candidates should be sent to the committee at the offices of the Saturday Review, 25 West 45 Street, New York.

CHARLES S. ASCHER, who saw the National Association of Housing Officials through its salad days, has returned to his duties as secretary of the Public Administration Clearing House, Chicago, and director of publications of Public Service Administration. Coleman Woodbury, secretary of the Illinois State Housing Board and consultant to the housing division of PWA, has been elected executive director of the NAHO.

ALFRED G. WINTERS, recently with the Cleveland Associated Charities and the Cuyahoga County Relief Administration, has joined the staff of the American Association of Social Workers with special responsibility for its program in the field of employment practices.

THE International Council of Nurses has filled the post of executive secretary, created more than a year ago, by the appointment of Princess Anna Schwartzenberg of Gratz, Austria, who had her early training in Vienna, with postgraduate work at Bedford College, London and at Teachers College, New York.

MARY Dranga Campbell who left St. Louis last year to head the Department for the Blind and Crippled of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, has made another change, this time to Morristown, N. J., as executive director of the Division for the Blind of The Seeing Eye, the school for training blind men and women to the use of dog guides.

New—the ACSW

AFTER several years of cogitation and of committee exploration social workers in agencies connected with Protestant churches have set up a professional organization of their own, the Association of Church Social Workers, under the wing of the department of social service of the Federal Council of Churches. The new association aims among other things, "to establish and uphold professional standards," and "to certify accredited church workers." Two grades of membership, senior and junior, are established, but until June 1937 certain equivalents of experience may be offered for the required academic training. For full details address the president, Hazel E. Foster, administrative dean of the Presbyterian College of Christian Education, 815 Belden Avenue, Chicago.

THE Chicago YWCA got a big thrill when one of its staff, Annetta Dieckmann, burgeoned into politics as the candidate of the Progressive Republicans for the office of county commissioner. Of her the campaign organ of the party said; "Miss Dieckmann has been a social worker of renown in Chicago. She is looked upon as a fitting successor to Miss Amelia Sears who was dropped by the Democratic slate-makers." Miss Dieckmann was not elected but she had a lot of fun and experience, not the least of which came from the lunatic-fringe letters offering her support in return for this or that. One prize letter said, "I am in a position to swing 300 votes to you but first I demand an answer to these questions: How do you stand on prohibition? Are you a Christian, and if so, why?"

BOSTON social workers are much in the forefront in the reorganized Massachusetts Relief Administration of which Joseph P. Carney, commissioner of internal revenue, is the head. His assistant is Arthur G. Rotch, president of the Boston Dispensary and vice-president of the Council of Social Agencies, while Roy M. Cushman, secretary of the Council, is director of emergency relief. On a committee advisory to the administration are: Rev. Thomas R. Reynolds, Katherine Hardwick, James B. Jackson, Ben M. Selekman, James A. McMurry, David W. Armstrong, Richard K. Conant, John F. Madden, Vincent Brogna, John C. Kiley and Maurice J. Tobin.

THE second Junior League welfare conference is to be held in Minneapolis, October 15 to 19, with a busy four-day program of addresses, round-tables and field trips. Subjects to be discussed at the general meetings include federal relief, dependency, community health, delinquency, changing relationship between public and private agencies. There are to be field trips and group meetings on many phases of social work, including day nurseries and nursery schools, medical social work, child care, occupational therapy, public-health programs. Elizabeth G. Gardiner of the University of Minnesota School of Social Work will head a consultation service for conference members. Pre-conference plans are in charge of Mrs. DeForest Van Slyck, executive secretary of the Association of Junior Leagues, Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

WITH the recent action of the trustees of DePauw University all Methodist controlled schools have now abolished military training as part of their activities. When Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam took the presidency of DePauw in 1928 one of his first official acts was to declare these courses optional and not compulsory.

THE Bowery Savings Bank, New York, largest in the world, it says, treated itself, on its hundredth birthday to a book, The Miracle of Mutual Savings, which is not only its own history but that of the mutual-savings principle.

THREE additional supervisors have been added to the staff of the Atlanta School of Social Work to help direct the field work of 62 Negro workers sent to the school for training by various state emergency-relief administrations. The three supervisors have been loaned to the Atlanta School by their respective organizations for the six-weeks field work that makes up the second half of the training period. They are Mrs. Gladys Garrison Gray, district secretary of the St. Louis Provident Association, Mrs. Snow F. Grisby, Detroit case worker, Mrs. Faith J. Jones, supervisor of the stockyards district of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, Chicago. Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School is officially "on leave," working in Washington and in the field as FERA director of Negro work.

BY a special ruling of the New York Municipal Civil Service Commission examinations for the posts of wardens in the New York City prisons have been thrown open to residents of other states. This because Austin H. MacCormick, correction commissioner, has convinced the Commission that only the best trained prison experts who can be found are good enough for these jobs. The posts pay

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about $3000 and maintenance but the qualifications for those who may take the examinations are nicely calculated to discourage dilettantes.

THE Parents Magazine, seizing the golden moment of public excitement over the moving-picture clean-up, has begun the publication of a new weekly, The Movie Guide, which aims to give movie consumers a basis of discrimination in the selection of pictures.

THE Social Science Research Council invites applicants for its 1935–36 research training fellowships and grants-in-aid of research in the social sciences. Closing dates for applications range from December 1, 1934 to March 15, 1935. For a statement of the objectives and minimum requirements address the secretary, Donald Young, 230 Park Avenue, New York.

New Deal

THERE is no equivocation in the announcement of policy of a candidate for a local office in an up-state New York county; "My policy is to lower taxes and give a square deal to all, especially the ladies. What would we do without the women in this crisis with their patience and love for home and country."

ONCE in awhile social-worker terminology bounces back. The word transient, for instance. A colored man came to a Chicago relief office one day to ask that his mother who had recently come from another city, be included in his family budget. The worker explained that this could not be done as his mother was a transient. With one swoop the robust client picked the worker out of his chair and gave him a first-class shake, saying, "Hey, nobody can call my mother such names."

NOT to be outdone in the matter of codes New York's Local No. 2 of the Brotherhood of Migratory Workers has sent word to General Johnson that "another industry" has come under the NRA. The code provides, with no loose verbiage, for a four-hour-maximum work-day, a five-day week, and a minimum vacation of six months annually, to be taken generally in the winter. No unskilled "NRA hobo" will work henceforth for less than forty cents an hour. "But get this straight," said Ralph Dalton, president of the Brotherhood, "Nobody here is unwilling to work. But it hurts our pride to work for cheap wages. When we produce we want to get our share of what we produce."

THE staff of the St. Louis Provident Association has taken a firm stand against "social-worker English" and has drawn up a blacklist of taboo terms. Heading it is "contact," used as a verb. Following along come "folks," "poor people," "the situation," "adjustment," "advised," "dependents," and, finally, "hypothetical names for clients with all the boys called Jimmie and all the girls Mary."

THE Survey gratefully garners its own meed of praise from a letter from one A.A.B., published in Homestead Notes, the lively occasional journal of Ralph Borsodi and Associates from their School of Living in Suffern, N. Y.:

"Subsistence Homesteads by Ralph Borsodi in the January Survey Graphic has inspired 350 families in Oakland to incorporate and apply for a grant to form a colony in the Sacramento Valley near our State Agricultural College at Davis—the application is already on its way to Washington. The magazine is worn and it scarcely holds together from much thumbing by desperate mothers who see their children submerged in the city—joining or creating gangs and who have lost all hope of the city ever 'coming back' so far as they are concerned. Give my humble thanks to Mr. Borsodi for the help he has given us. The picture of the looms has inspired the formation of a handicraft section (located in my dining-room) with one fast power loom and five hand looms. And on their own they are going to do something about it."

ANOTHER victim of the depression is our contemporary, The World Tomorrow, which announces its merger with The Christian Century. Kirby Page joins his associate, Reinhold Niebuhr as contributing editor to The Christian Century, and will also continue his outside writing and his lecture engagements. His new book, Living Triumphantly, is scheduled for November publication.

DOROTHY CROUNSE is the new executive of the Child Welfare Association of Fulton and DeKalb Counties, Georgia, succeeding Mrs. Louis Crook who has been acting executive for a year or so.

DEXTER MERRIAM KEEZER, "lifted" from Teachers College, Columbia University to the Consumers' Advisory Board by the long arm of the New Deal has been claimed again by education. He goes to Reed College, Portland, Ore., as president, succeeding Norman F. Coleman.

Conference Dates

HERE'S one to stick on the calendar right now, to save later scrabbling through back numbers of The Survey: The National Conference of Social Work will be held June 9 to June 15, 1935, in Montreal.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made of the appointment of Dr. William A. White of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, as the 1935 Thomas W. Salmon memorial lecturer at the New York Academy of Medicine. His subjects will be Psychiatry as a Medical Specialty, The Social Significance of Psychiatry and The General Implications of Psychiatric Thought.

RETURNING to the University of Chicago from a round of public-welfare institutes in the Middle-West, A. Wayne McMillen told of the county poor-officer of Civil War vintage who was one of his most attentive pupils. When it was all over the old fellow paid his respects to the instructor. "Professor," he said, "you've done fine. I haven't taken such a good course since I was with the Fuller Brush Company."

SEVERAL thousand nurses gasped in unison at the meeting of the biennial when none less than the First Lady of the Land referred to her friend Lillian Wald as one who "though *not a nurse* . . ." Perhaps one explanation is that Miss Wald is the lady with a lamp burning so very brightly that in the dazzle one did not see whether or not she wore a uniform. If there had to be a choice, maybe nurses would be resigned to giving up one of their leaders to create a leader known to all the world; fortunately in this case the two have been and are the same.

THROUGH a happy arrangement between the Family Bureau of Franklin County, Ohio, and the legal aid committee of the barristers' section of the Ohio State Bar Association and the Columbus Bar Association, the Bureau now has regular legal-aid service, with a representative of the committee on duty three days a week to interview clients and perform the legal services they require.

A LIVING memorial to Helena Dudley of Denison House, Boston, is the plan of a group of her friends and fellow-workers who have applied for articles of incorporation as the Helena Dudley Memorial Foundation. The scheme of annual conferences for young people of settlement neighborhoods will, it is hoped, "be a living expression of Helena Dudley's social passion and an effort to realize the ends of justice, peace and world-wide brotherhood which she so ardently sought throughout her life." An experimental one-week conference will be held at Camp Wadsworth, Sharon, Mass., in October. A permanent conference camp near Boston and a longer conference period is the plan of the committee, which includes Mrs. Lucius H. Thayer, chairman, Edward W. Hudson, secretary-treasurer, Jane Addams, Alice Hamilton, Frederic Lauderburn, Herbert Parsons, John N. Sayer, Vida Scudder, Lillian Wald and Grace T. Wills. The address of the Foundation is 93 Tyler Street, Boston.

THE Child Development Institute, of which Lois Hayden Meek is director, has moved from Speyer Hall, Columbia University, to the Lincoln Research Building. Beginning in the fall its nursery school will be an integral part of Lincoln School.

THE Welfare Federation of Jacksonville, Fla., has changed its name to the Council of Social Agencies of Duval County in order to avoid mistaken identity with the County Welfare Board.

The Price of Publicity

AS strategy to get the legislature to extend workmen's compensation to cover occupational diseases the Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania has resorted to the practice of bringing suits-at-law on the theory that the awards may be so costly as to bring employers around to support the extension. But sometimes there is an unexpected afterclap. When,—oh well, Mary Smith, came along with a well developed case of lead-poisoning the League opened fire with her story and picture in the papers. The neighbors, much excited, took the suit for the award. Gossip rolled up like a snowball and for weeks Mary and her mother and sisters were under a cloud of suspicion as capitalists, hoarders of secret wealth and so on. Just when things were quieting down, Mary, in sympathetic mood, sent a greeting card, as of one invalid to another, to Governor Pinchot, at the time ill in a hospital. Naturally she did not publicize her kindly deed, but presently came an acknowledgment done up in an important looking envelop bearing the governor's official seal. That started the fire

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all over again. Long before poor Mary had even seen the letter the neighbors were spreading the news. Life has been pretty hard for the Smiths since then with one of their major tribulations a landlord who won't believe their denial of hidden wealth and has doubled their rent.

CINCINNATI has found in Col. Henry M. Waite, deputy public-works administrator, the man whom it believes to be eminently right to head its new Department of Economic Security in which, as has been mentioned from time to time in The Survey, employment service, work relief and relief will be coordinated. Colonel Waite, an engineer by profession, with a two-year interval as city manager of Dayton, calls Cincinnati home though ever since the birth of PWA he has been at the right hand of Secretary Ickes in Washington.

SOME CWA men struggled to hang onto their jobs for one reason, some for another. Norma Y. Queen, of the Colorado State Relief Committee, tells of a man who simply wouldn't take no for an answer when told that jobs were no more. He had to have money; nothing else would do. Pressed for reasons for his urgency he said: "Well, it's this way. Ever since my wife and I were married we've had to buy everything on the installment plan, clothes, furniture, everything. Now she's expecting, and when that boy comes I want to pay cash down so he'll be all mine."

THE Columbia University Press, which for several years has been the publisher for the New York School of Social Work, has now taken over all the publications of the Research Bureau of the Welfare Council of New York City.

THE current literature of parent education has become so large that it rates a summary of its own, a new monthly publication, Childhood Interests, a Digest for Parents and Teachers, Ruth White Colton, editor. Editorial offices are at 11 West 42 Street, New York.

DR. ERNST JÄCKH, now resident in England, founder of the German Institute of Politics, and more than once a valued Survey author, has been made general director of the New Commonwealth, an organization which aims to promote an international tribunal and police force.

DEATHS

ROSE GRUENING, founder and headworker of the Grand Street Settlement, New York, died August 1 at Camp Moodna, Mountainville, N. Y., the summer-camp for children connected with the settlement. Miss Gruening, who had devoted her life to settlement work was loved by thousands of her chosen neighbors on the crowded East Side. She began her work at Madison House, and the nucleus for the new settlement, started in 1916, was a group of boys in their teens who had been members of her Stevenson Club there. Miss Gruening was an active member of the Ethical Culture Society and the Grand Street Settlement was based on Ethical Culture principles.

NURSES everywhere, but particularly in New York State heard with profound regret of the recent death of Elizabeth A. Greener for the past twenty years principal of the school of nursing and superintendent of the school of nursing at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York. Miss Greener was a past-officer of various nursing organizations and was widely known as a teacher and as a writer on professional subjects.

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